

487 Chestertown, Md. News
MARCH 18, 1933

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK IN KENT

The 19th National Negro Health Week will be celebrated in this county under the direction of the County Health Department. National Negro Health Week activities are sponsored by the Tuskegee Conference, the National Negro Medical Association, National Negro Business League, and the National Negro Insurance Association in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service and State and County Health Departments. This week is set aside for health departments to turn their attention to bettering the health among the colored race.

Special clinics and health conferences are held for the colored people. Cleanliness is stressed, both household and personal. People are urged to clean up their premises and the annual campaign against flies, mosquitoes, and other insects will also be started.

The campaign in Kent County will consist of special activities on the opening day, April 3rd. There will be a parade at 7.30 p. m. of the colored schools followed by a meeting at the colored church addressed by the State Health Officer, Dr. R. H. Riley, and the National Director of National Negro Health Week activities, Dr. Roscoe C. Brown. A number of other members of the State Department of Health will be present.

Last year for the third consecutive season Kent County won first place in the rural population class for National Negro Health observance. A number of the schools in the county won special honors in the nation wide poster contest.

An unusually complete program

has been arranged for this year. The United States Public Health Service is making a motion picture of the activities among the colored group

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

(From Birmingham Health Dept.)

We have in Birmingham 9000 little colored children under five years of age. Only 2500 of these little folk are protected against diphtheria, about 25%. Authorities tell us that there should be half of the children under five years of age protected, in order to wipe out this disease from any city. In 1932 we had 172 cases of diphtheria in Birmingham and ten of these children died. This was needless because protection against the disease is available from the private physician for those who are able to pay for it, and at the various clinics maintained by the Health Department (listed at the end of this article).

With the arrival of spring and National Negro Health Week, what better way could we commemorate the birth, life and work of the founder of Tuskegee Institute than by trying to improve the physical condition of our people? We think it an opportune time to remind each of us of the importance of health,—the need of the annual physical and dental examination. Another great problem that we must face and solve is that of our maternal death rate. Why should eleven Negro mothers out of every thousand who give birth to live babies die? We will have to admit that it is too often due to carelessness. It has been proven that most maternal deaths can be prevented. How? By adequate prenatal care. As soon as a woman thinks she is to become a mother, she should place herself under a competent physician and let him take care of her. Too long have women hidden themselves at this time. There will be fewer motherless children if all of us understand the importance of good care for the mother before her baby comes.

Of our great enemy, tuberculosis, we say let us fight it too. It can be conquered! See your doctor and let him decide. Don't hide that member in your family who perhaps is a little thin, or has been coughing for some time or doesn't eat like he ought. See your doctor. Last year in Jefferson

County alone the tuberculosis death rate among Negroes was four times that of the white population. Let us by concentrated efforts remedy this. If you are not able to see a private doctor, go to the Anti-Tuberculosis Clinic at 2019 6th Avenue, South.

Let us make this our best health year—with more children protected from diphtheria, fewer maternal deaths and fewer cases of tuberculosis. Let us strive as a race to improve our health in every way, thereby becoming more efficient to render service to God and man.

Negro Health Centers

Bethlehem House, 801 N. 46th St., Tuesday, 1:00 to 3:00 P. M.

Y. W. C. A., 1609 7th Ave., N., Wednesday, 1:00 to 3:00 P. M.

Beulah Moore Nursery, North 9th St., Tuesday, 1:00 to 3:00 P. M.

Council School, Ave. L between 14th and 15th Sts., Ensley, Monday, 9:00 to 10:00 A. M.

Pratt City T. C. I. Dispensary, Tuesday, 1:00 to 2:00 P. M.

American Radiator Co. Dispensary, 3400 36th Ave., N., Friday, 1:00 to 3:00 P. M.

Southside Clinic, 6th Ave. and 32nd St., Thursday, 1:00 to 3:00 P. M.

Evergreen, Ala., Courant Thursday, March 30, 1933

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK TO BE OBSERVED

Several leading colored persons of Evergreen met at the office of J. B. Jordan to begin work toward the observance of "National Negro Health" week, which promises to be a great success. The 19th annual meeting will be held from April 2nd, to April 9th, inclusive. The program for the week is outlined below:

Sunday night—Bethel Church—Special Sermon.

Monday night—Joint meeting of Bethel, Zion and First Baptist Missionaries.

Tuesday night—James.

Wednesday—Baby Clinic.

Thursday—Rural districts.

Friday—Campaign for cleaning churches.

Friday night—First Baptist Program.

Saturday—Home cleaning.

Sunday—3:00—Mt. Zion Special Sermon.

Sponsors:

J. B. Jordan, Co. Farm Agent.

J. T. Traylor, Co. Supervisor.

NEGRO HEALTH DRIVE PLANNED FOR MADISON

Beginning tomorrow and continuing through Sunday, a countywide health campaign for negroes will be conducted in Madison county, with four meetings scheduled.

The campaign will be conducted by W. T. Garrett, county agent, and L.M. Upshaw, home economics agent, assisted by Dr. W. C. Hatchett and the county health department.

The first meeting will be held tomorrow at Toney. Others will be at Big Cove, Wednesday; Farmer's Capital, Thursday; Gaines chapel, Friday.

The negro health week is an annual affair, sponsored by the U. S. agricultural department. It was originally sponsored in Alabama by Tuskegee Institute.

Forsyth, Ga., Advertiser
Thursday, March 30, 1933

National Negro Health Week

Booker T. Washington, exactly 19 years ago conceived the idea that it would be a fine thing for the people in and around his school, the Tuskegee Institute, to make special efforts during the first week in April to clean up things around the home. From the school, the idea spread over the county, Macon, thence over the state of Alabama, and then, so far as colored people were concerned, all over the United States. A few years later the U. S. Public Health Service got behind the idea, and since then it has been known as National Negro Health Week. Besides a score of more of National organizations backing the movement, various city, county and state boards of health all over the country cooperate every year in

making the event a success.

For the above reasons colored citizens, schools, churches, and fraternal organizations throughout Monroe county are asked to observe three great big B's all next week—"Burn, Bury, Beautify". Clean up everything in the house under the house, the yards, hen house, toilets, stables, hog pens, everything, everywhere. Burn all trash and rubbish. Bury all the old ugly tin cans that make such fine breeding places for mosquitoes, then help your wife and children to plant lots of flowers and shrubbery, try to make even your little rented shack more beautiful. What about the curbing around the well or spring? Be sure to add some improvement to these this week. The condition of your water supply has more to do with your health than perhaps any other one thing. "Burn, Bury, Beautify."

In the garden, plant, plant, plant, as many different vegetables as you can, and lots, and lots of them.

S. H. LEE,

County Agricultural Agent.

Winfield, Ala. Journal

Thursday, March 30, 1933

Observe National Negro Health Week

Health Department:—Sunday, April 2, to Sunday, April 9, 1933, has been designated as National Negro Health week. It is a week in which the health conditions of the negro is studied and brought to the attention of the public.

Marion county has a total of 886 negroes, which represents about 3 percent of the total population of the county. Nevertheless, this week should be observed by the people of the county the same as in those counties with a higher negro population.

The negro is often a servant,

cook, maid or helper around the house, and if he or she is suffering from a communicable disease, as tuberculosis, then he or she is just as dangerous as the white person so afflicted. We should, during this week, and at all times, help the negro make his home more sanitary. We should have a general cleanup of the negro section and homes, and urge that the negro be examined for his physical condition annually, as the death rate is usually always higher with the negro than with the white. If once a disease develops in the negro it seems that he has less resistance than the white. If you have a colored person working for you, help him improve his health by making his home more sanitary.

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Reporter
National Negro Health Week in honor of the great founder of Tuskegee has become an American institution.

It provides a helpful means of carrying the gospel of health, cleanliness and sanitary environment to the large mass of Negro population. This cannot be overstressed, and, as we carry forward the activities of our schools, churches and lodges, the matter of stressing the importance of the advantages for keeping healthful should be paramount. Much good has come from this and more will come. As time and constant reminding forces the fixed habit of personal care and sanitary surroundings on the Negro, he will emerge from the habits of slouch and be all the better for it.

Already, there are signs of improvement along this line; particularly, in the generation at our heels. The continuance of this institution should be the burden on the heart of Negro leadership. Not one school or church or lodge or club of any kind should let this week go by without, in some befitting way, making the National Health Week program a part of theirs.

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK OBSERVED

During the week Sunday, April 2, to Sunday, April 9, 1933, the National Negro Health Week was observed here in Conecuh County by the Negro citizens.

Sunday, April second there were three sermons preached on health and two talks made. Revs. L. L. Brown and W. M. Ricks preached here in Evergreen at their churches on health and John Williams and J. B. Jordan went to Nichburg to lecture on health. J. B. Jordan lectured Sunday night, April 2, at St. Paul church.

Monday, April 3, 4 P. M. at Bethel church the Missionary societies held a meeting on health. Wednesday, April 5, there was a clinic held at Bethel Baptist church. We had lectures on health by Dr. E. L. Kelly and J. W. Maxwell. A lecture by the Negro county agent. The County nurse gave demonstration on changing a sick persons bed with the patient in bed. The Negro County Supervisor gave a demonstration in making sanitary drinking cups.

Friday night, April 7, there was meetings held at First Baptist church on health. Rev. E. N. Nearrior, preached a sermon on health. J. B. Jordan lectured on health. Sunday, April 9, J. B. Jordan lectured on health at the Belleville church. Sunday, April 9, 4 P. M. Rev. W. M. Ricks preached a sermon on health. J. B. Jordan lectured on health. This meeting was held at Zion church. Sunday, April 9, 7:30 P. M. Rev. A. A. Davis preached a sermon on health at St. James church. J. B. Jordan lectured. There were lectures made on health in most all of the communities in Conecuh. There was a general cleaning up in many communities. Old tin cans were destroyed, other mosquito breeding places cleaned. The people were told to clean lots, hog pens and mule and cow stalls. To screen their homes and fix old wells. The people were told to care for their teeth, feet and keep the whole body clean. To eat a variety of foods and drink a plenty of water. The people were told by J. B. Jordan to use water internally, externally and eternally, to do away with omens, superstition and charms

and do things with reasons and facts.

The people were told by Rev. A. A. Davis that we perish for the lack of knowledge. That they must learn

more about keeping well. Rev. W. M. Ricks said that we should bathe our body as well as mind and soul. That the Ruler was told to go and dip in Jordan seven times, and he would be

made clean. And that we should go dip seven times a week in some good clean

water with plenty of good soap. The people were told by Rev. Nearrior not

to worry, be happy and have faith in our Maker the Lord and that it would

go a long ways in having good health. We all do know that worry is a sub-

stitute for action. Rev. L. L. Brown said that plenty of fresh air sunshine

and rest go a long ways in keeping well. And that we should keep the

soul and body both clean. We are the Committee on National

Negro Health Week.

J. B. Jordan. Negro Agt.

Moulton

Negroes Observe

Health Week

A health program, sponsored by the Farm and Home Demonstration

Agents of Lawrence County was held at the First Baptist Church,

Moulton. Sunday, April 9 in observance of National Negro Health

week.

On this program appeared leading Negro characters in their re-

spective fields of endeavor. Dr. N. M. Sykes, physician, talked at length

on contagious diseases and the use of sanitary means of preventing

their spread. Dr. W. J. Woods, dentist of Decatur, discussed dental

hygiene and its relation to the health of the body. Mrs. E. M.

Bridges, nurse, gave an interesting talk on rural sanitation. Miss L. C.

Boggus, home demonstration agent, spoke on balanced meals and urged

that more farm women prepare better meals for their families. T. W.

Eridges, farm agent, presented a code of ethics intended to guarantee

improved sanitation among rural people.

More than 150 persons were present, many of whom responded by

expressing deep appreciation for the

information brought.

T. W. BRIDGES,
Negro Farm Agent.

Health Week - 1933

Connecticut,

NEW HAVEN CONN. REGISTER

APRIL 2, 1933

Groups Here To Observe

Negro Health Week

The observance of National Negro Health Week, started today and will continue until next Sunday in a nation-wide movement. The week will be observed in this city at the Dixwell Community House in Dixwell Avenue by all social and welfare societies. The Negro Health Week was first started in 1914 by Booker Washington, of the Tuskegee Institution in Tuskegee, Alabama. Since then this movement has been observed annually throughout the country.

Health Week - 1933

Health Week at Howard University

Health Week at Howard University featured with an exhibit, "Avoid Medical Quackery," loaned by the American Medical Association, with central office in Washington, D.C. go, will be observed April 3-9, in the auditorium on the east wing, on the campus.

This exhibition is in keeping with the latest trend in health education—visual health education—which aims to prevent illness rather than allow its development, and is held in collaboration with the National Negro Health Week.

Included in the health service of the university is the periodic physical examination procedure which gives attention to detail, full treatment of all illnesses in the university community.

Dr. E. H. Allen is director of the University Health Service, with Drs. Cyril A. Walwyn and Dr. Dorothy Boulding-Ferebee as assistants. Mrs. Eva J. Gomez and Miss Mildred L. Wood are nurses.

D.C.

Health Week - 1933

Tampa, Fla. Times

April 3, 1933

Nineteenth Annual Negro Health Week Is Observed Here

Members of negro churches of the city and public health workers are cooperating this week in the observance of Nineteenth Annual Negro Health week, which opened with "mobilization" meetings yesterday at which ministers and school teachers pointed out the value of cleanliness and hygiene. Today is designated as Home Health day and will be featured by a radio speech by Rev. A. J. Ferrell, sr., at 6:45 o'clock from station WDAE.

The observance is sponsored by the United States health service and the Inter-Denominational Ministerial Alliance of Tampa. Representatives of the alliance, who will sum up the accomplishments of the week, at the regular church services Sunday, are Rev. C. A. Holly, chairman, Rev. L. A. Forbes, Rev. W. R. Monroe, Rev. O. Stevenson and Rev. H. M. Dillard.

Capt. M. J. Mackler, assistant city health officer, will be the speaker at a meeting at 8 o'clock tomorrow night at New Salem Primitive Baptist church, Second avenue and Ninth street, and Miss Harriet J. Sherman, representative of the Tampa Anti-Tuberculosis association, will speak Thursday night at Beulah Baptist church. Thursday will be known as Community Sanitation day and parents of children of pre-school age are asked to bring the children to the Tampa Negro hospital Wednesday for examination. Friday will be Adult Health day and Saturday has been set aside for special clean-up.

Florida.

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Booker T. Washington was a great man. Each year after his death we have seen more and more just how great in fact he was. Each year we see how fundamentally sound were his ideas and his program to meet the needs which his people faced in his day. By comparison we are also seeing more clearly each year just how poor a showing we are making, with all our degrees and high brow ways, in solving the problems which we face. And we must remember, that the problems which we face, difficult as they are, cannot be considered as one whit more difficult than those faced by Booker Washington and our ancestors, as he went bare-handed into the red hills of Alabama.

National Negro Health Week is a product of Booker Washington's genius. It is said that, when statistics were produced by white people showing how much faster Negroes were dying than they, Mr. Washington set about to see how the health of his people could be improved and their lives lengthened. One of the things which resulted from this sane approach of this great man was National Negro Health Week, the nineteenth annual observance of which will be held in Texas from April 2nd to 9th, 1933.

Much has been done during these nineteen years, and Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell, who is leading the drive to create interest in this year's program, is to be congratulated upon the fine work he is doing in keeping alive and carrying to greater heights the brilliant, though simple, idea of a great leader of his people.

HEALTH PROBLEM OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO

Prepared under the direction of the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service

On March 21, 1915, the late Booker T. Washington, founder and principal of Tuskegee Institute, said: "The future of the Negro race depends on the conservation of its health," and on that date he issued a statement suggesting a week in the month of April each year to be "Health Improvement Week." Health Improvement Week has grown into the National Negro Health Week. Ten years ago, March 4, 1922, the first National Negro Health Week radio broadcast went out on the air from stations throughout the land cooperating with the United States Public Health Service for better health. This message stated that "The eighth annual observance of the National Negro Health Week is to be a period of intense activities carried on to improve the health conditions of the more than ten million people of this race who make up one-fifth of the population of the United States, and who are a health asset or a health hazard in

proportion to their knowledge of hygiene and their capacity to exercise sanitary control of their homes and premises."

The varying status of the physical well-being of the American Negro, according to place and kind of residence, urban or rural, kind of employment, agricultural or industrial, and opportunities for enlightenment and self-help education and leadership, underlies the drama too intricate and too prolonged in its unfolding to relate here with any considerable measure of detail. Therefore, just a few more or less general statements will be made presenting this major health and describing the program which has the most reasonable and most practical solution of the problem as its objective.

There is an excess of deaths and sickness among the colored people of America as compared with the white population of the nation, and consequently these rates for the colored population are above the average for the country. This statement can be generally accepted without the presentation of available scientific and unbiased facts and figures which give a definite measure of the proportions and distribution of these excesses.

There is evidence, also, in the bookkeeping of colored lives in America of the great cost of survival and growth of the Negro family and community. The gross birth-rate of this people of large families is reduced to a small net increase by the excessive mortality which destroys first the babies (and often the mothers at birth) and, then, the survivors in the successive age groups except in the last group which exhibits a few phenomenal, and oftentimes legendary, centenarians.

The number of deaths among colored people in approximately one and two-thirds the number for a like number of white people in the nation at large, and in some communities, urban and rural, this ratio is even higher. This presents a real problem calling for attack on the causes, and for education, relief of poverty (said by some to be "the direct disease"), and adjustment to new, congested, and intensive modes of living.

Certain killing diseases add to the depletion of numbers and racial vitality of the Negro, not primarily, however, because of hereditary racial characteristics, as often stated by those who affect fatalistic attitudes toward the survival and welfare of the Negro, but because of environmental physiological considerations that seem to penalize every new race subjected to our man-made civilization—other recreational organizations, tuberculosis and venereal diseases take heavy toll of the Negro as through the nations and the centuries they have taken toll of lives from the causes that have been mentioned practically everywhere reduced by the protective influences of the environment and mortality of approximately eleven deaths per one thousand white biological system. These diseases constitute a health problem of great proportions. They challenge the modern medical science and public health practices, to control these enemies whose strongholds are accessible and whose conquest is ultimately assured if we are willing to wage the fight relentlessly. The Negro is shorter by ten years than whites of the same age, and with growth, pneumonia slays its thousands in the more rigorous climates; and in the moist warmth of the South, malaria takes a substantial toll, not so much in deaths as in lowered vitality and the inability to labor, to earn, and to prevent the poverty and misery of a

chronic illness. It is interesting to note here, however that malaria and its regional confederate, hookworm disease, are not as serious problems with the Negro as with the white man. It is the counterpart of the theory of tuberculosis and venereal infection in the Negro. In the dark and distant Africa, the Negro, long exposed to the debilitating parasites of these diseases, acquired a resistance superior to that of the white man in whom these parasites found new and fertile soil.

Cancer, too is increasing its toll among Negroes as are the so-called degenerative, or organic, diseases—the breaking down of "the system," with early disability and death, due to functional defection or failure of such organs as the heart and blood vessels, the kidneys, and the nervous machinery. This is often the result of lives too intensely and unwisely spent, a condition which not long ago needed little attention in the Negro's health program, but which now accounts for an increasing number of deaths in the middle-age group of the colored population.

Accidents and homicides, though potent with the possibilities of exaggeration because of the dramatic accompaniments of such deaths are in reality a problem for the educator, the sociologist, the psychiatrist, playground and other recreational organizations, employers, and statement to fact as to causes and cures. In the aggregate, the losses of lives from the causes that have been mentioned practically constitute the difference between a death rate of approximately eleven deaths per one thousand white persons and approximately seven deaths per one thousand colored persons in the registration area of the United States in 1929. In some States and communities these for certain causes, the death rate of colored persons is double that of white persons. These losses are also accounted for the fact that the life expectancy of the American Negro is shorter by ten years than whites of the same age, and with growth, pneumonia slays its thousands in the more rigorous climates; and in the moist warmth of the South, malaria takes a substantial toll, not so much in deaths as in lowered vitality and the inability to labor, to earn, and to prevent the poverty and misery of a

great fear—certainly no hysteria—concerning the health problem of the American Negro. The wise use of knowledge and judicious use of practical agencies tempered withal by an understanding sympathy, will make the American Negro an asset alike to his own race and to his country.

The year-round program of the National Negro Health Week comprehends several avenues of approach to this problem. They are in part as follows: Cooperation with health officers and health agencies to ascertain facts and determine methods of procedure; contact with State and local Negro organizations to secure interest in the problem and support of measures sponsored by the State and local health officers; the training and employment of Negro public health nurses; physical education, and medical, dental, nutritional, and nursing services in the Negro schools; and a constant campaign for an understandable and workable relationship.

In closing this message, attention is directed to the nineteenth annual observance of the National Negro Health Week, Sunday, April 2 to Sunday, April 9, 1933. All agencies and institutions—health, social, educational economic, church and welfare—are invited to participate.

Support is especially asked for the year-round program which, if fostered by good will guided by intelligent understanding, conducted by capable leaders, and participated in by thousands of interested and enthusiastic citizens, will go far toward solving the health problem of the American Negro.

Negro Health Week

The nineteenth National Negro Health Week is to be held April 2 to 9. The objective of this year's "Health Week" is to "Carry On!" This annual observance is conducted under the auspices of the National Negro Health Movement in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, state, county and city health departments, and various voluntary health and civic organizations. The Health Week Committee consists of Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, chairman, Dr. Monroe N. Work, secretary, and Rev. F. Rivers Barnwell, Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, and R. Maurice Moss.

Such is the problem. What of the solution? Fortunately there need be no

National Negro Health Week

~~Search Dispatch~~
This week is National Negro Health week. Nineteen years ago Booker T. Washington, with a vision which few Negro intellectuals have today, decided that black people in America should become more concerned about the health of the race. It might be illuminating for you to know that since the institution of Negro Health Week and the resultant development of a program of sanitation, clinics, and other intelligent methods of surveying the physical condition of black people, the life span of Negroes has been extended six years. **4-8-33**

These are not idle, random notions about this subject. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has compiled records which show that in 1912 the average expectancy of life of its Negro policyholders from two years up for males was 41.32 years; for females, 41.30. In 1922 the life expectancy had advanced to 46.10 for males and for females 46.91.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
Think of it! In ten years the life span of the Negro has been extended six years, and recently compiled statistics of the same company show that in the succeeding decade the span has been extended farther to ten years.

Regardless of details, which cover the general plan of National Negro Health Week, it is easy by this method to measure the sum total of what it has done. This new lease on life is the result of going into the back yard and cleaning up the rubbish, painting the fence, getting rid of rodent nests, screening the windows of homes, prompt removal of garbage, and in general carrying out a comprehensive campaign against such neighborhood conditions where contagious and communicable disease germs lie.

Educational programs regarding sanitation have taught Negroes that malaria, pellagra, tuberculosis, typhoid and other related diseases are the direct agents of filth. As a result thousands of Negroes are striving for better housing conditions. Balanced food diets and the stoppage in a large measure of the ravages of malnutrition have all tended to contribute to the widening of the life span of the black man.

Until the establishment of Negro Health Week millions of Negro mothers did not know that the alarming death rate among infants was the result of the above conditions. Several years ago during a clean-up drive during Negro Health Week in Oklahoma City, two Negro undertakers said that in a ninety days period they had buried seven Negro babies from an area where the alleys were filled with cans, refuse, and unsanitary, old fashion toilets.

There are no available and satisfactory statistics compiled upon which one can depend as to the health of the Negro prior to the Civil War. Slave-holders declared that the Negro's health in the old quarters was par excellent, but in the absence of dependable data on this subject one looks askant at such logic and reasoning. Even today, with the absence of established registration areas in the South, dependable and authoritative surveys on this subject are not available in many southern states. In this connection Negro doctors and hospital authorities can render the race a great service in reporting more frequently and accurately the births, deaths and causes of death of Negro infants and adults.

One foolish and utterly erroneous fallacy which the Ne-

gro must set aside in a discussion of the physical being of the Negro, relates to the increase of the Negro population as Negroes. It must be kept in mind that the United States census bureau designates all persons with Negro blood as Negroes. Immigration laws of the nation practically bar the infusion of new Negro blood into this country, while the white race has constant reenforcement from many foreign countries.

Biologically and ethnologically, all mulatto Negroes actually represent the increase of white people in this country instead of Negroes, and regardless of the extension of the life span, as indicated in the figures submitted above, integrity of blood and purity and perpetuation of strain will and must depend upon reproduction of the species.

While the United States Health Bureau and other agencies have compiled data along many lines regarding Negroes, here is a pivot point which race leaders should stand to determine for themselves a condition and a situation which is alarming. The issue here is: shall the Negro gradually be absorbed in the white race, or shall he reproduce himself more rapidly and perpetuate the race strain? Census figures which count all mulattoes as blacks, and by such a method show an increase of the Negro population, may soothe the ear of the unthinking, but to the wise and the visionful there is in such unsound estimates hidden facts which if fully exposed would be alarming.

The best method to determine this viewpoint is expressed in recent figures coming from the West Coast, which tend to show that 10,000 mulattoes are stepping over into the white race every year. This is black blood which the census enumerators do not get to credit to the black race. This will increase as the years go by.

National Negro Health Week points the way to many effective, constructive and worthy surveys which Negro organizations should make. What progress is the Negro making in surveying race morality, race economy, race education, race consciousness and spirit?

Without healthy race economy we cannot have healthy morality. Take food, shelter and clothing from any man and you immediately make of him a thief and a hi-jacker. A healthy hold on race traditions and constitutional rights results in a healthy development of race consciousness and spirit. Here is another fertile, pioneer field for Negro leadership. Booker T. Washington pointed the way.

The Negro race here in America has "just growed up." There has been no scientific rearing. Little there is that we know about ourselves. We depend almost wholly and solely upon other people regarding facts. Before the World War few Negroes knew that the black man had a more perfect physical machine than the white man. It took explosions of war to dynamite this information into the knowledge of Negroes.

From this day on, Negroes of vision should in every community begin to broaden their health programs to cover the vision compassed here. If as a race we are to grow, prosper and live on, let us adopt the philosophy of Booker T. Washington, who said, "We shall rise in proportion as we raise the standard of the common masses."

Camden, Ala., Era
Thursday, March 23, 1933

National Negro Health Week, Sunday April 2 To Sunday, April 9.

It is suggested that a committee be organized in each community to supervise the carrying out of the Health program.

PROGRAM

Health Sermons, Personal and Home Hygiene, talks by Doctors, nurses, social workers and other qualified persons, social Hygiene, venereal disease control, typhoid, malaria, pellagra, health examinations. Destroy breeding places of flies, mosquitoes, spread of disease by insects and rats, secure cooperation of all agencies, in a general clean-up for the town.

Emphasize fresh air, right diet, good cheer, proper living, regular examination, early treatment.

Every day serve milk, cereals, fruits and vegetables.

Better Homes' Week, April 23-30, 1933. All leaders in Health and Home improvement are urged to carry out the program planned for the county.

PROGRAM—General House Cleaning, flower boxes or gardens, vegetable gardens, grass sowed, shrubbery or trees planted, paint or decorate houses, walls, porches, furniture, fences, remove old cans, dead trees and stumps, build sanitary toilets, school grounds cleaned, buildings windows, plant shrubbery. All churches cleaned, shrubbery and flowers.

W. K. HUNTER,
Home Demonstration Agent.
HEALTH WEEK

The Nineteenth Annual National Negro Health Week will be observed throughout the country April 2 to 9.

The movement, started by the late Booker T. Washington, has gained tremendous results in that the Negro death rate has decreased; Negroes have been taught to live under more sanitary conditions; clinics have been established; babies have been better cared for.

The National Medical Association, United States Public Health Service, State, County and City Health Departments

are co-operating in this movement. Local programs and lectures are to be held throughout the country. All organizations should join in and help carry on the work.

Health Week - 1933

General.

Natchitoches, La. Enterprise
Thursday, March 30, 1933
NAT'L. NEGRO HEALTH WEEK
APRIL 2-9, 1933

until exposure and susceptibility were reduced by the protective influences of the environment and the immunizing processes of the biological system. These diseases constitute a

health problem of great proportions.

These are not all of the enemies of the Negro's survival and growth.

Pneumonia slays its thousands in the more rigorous climates; and in the moist warmth of the South, malaria takes a subtle toll, not so much in deaths as in lowered vitality and the inability to labor, to earn, and to prevent the poverty and misery of a chronic illness. It is interesting to note here, however, that malaria and its regional confederate, hookworm

disease, are not as serious problems with the Negro as with the white man. It is the counterpart of the theory of tuberculosis and venereal infection in the Negro. In the dark and distant Africa, the Negro, long exposed to the debilitating parasites of these diseases, acquired a resistance superior to that of the white man in whom these parasites found new and fertile soil.

Accidents and homicides, though potent with the possibilities of exaggeration because of the dramatic accompaniments of such deaths, are in reality a problem for the educator, the sociologist, the psychiatrist, playground and other recreational organizations, employers, and statesmen to face frankly as to causes and cures.

The year-round program of the National Negro Health Week comprehends several avenues of approach to this problem. They are in part as follows: Cooperation with health officers and health agencies to ascertain facts and determine methods of procedure; contact with State and local Negro organizations to secure interest in the problem and support of measures sponsored by the State and local health officers; the training and employment of Negro public health nurses; physical education, and medical, dental, nutritional, and nursing services in the Negro schools; and a constant campaign for an understandable and workable relationship.

J. A. O'HARA, MD. D.

President, Louisiana State
Board of Health
NEW BERN, N. C.
SUN JOURNAL

APR 5 1933
Negro Health Week

The average individual fails to realize just how closely the health of his community in the South, and his own personal welfare, are allied with the health of the negro population. Perhaps Negro Health week, which is being observed throughout the nation this week, will serve to impress that fact.

Once very serious consideration was given the negro quarters on Southern plantations from the standpoint of the health of those who occupied them. Supervision was much more thorough in those days than it is in many sections of cities in which colored people live today. Services rendered white families then were for families which had some knowledge of the conditions which existed in the colored families.

This week's observance, being carried out largely through the interest of the staffs of negro hospitals where such institutions exist, began last Sunday with mobilization day. Clinics are being held for colored children, and attention is being directed to community sanitation and other health subjects. It is a commendable effort on the part of the colored people to better their own health conditions.

Negro Health Wk.
Leaders To Meet
In D. C. Oct. 25
10-14-33

WASHINGTON (CNS)—The annual conference of the National Negro Health Week, sponsored by the National Negro Health Movement, will convene Wednesday, October 25, in the auditorium of the new building of the Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

The Agenda for the conference will include: a review of the 1933 National Negro Health Week observance, an outline of program for the 1934 National Negro Health Week, and suggestions for special features in recognition of the twentieth Anniversary of the founding of the National Negro Health week. The national permanent award for three years' excellence in the Health Week observance and an activities' award for local organizations will be discussed, in addition to reports by personal representatives or transmitted memoranda of cooperating agencies of possible aid in the supply of literature, exhibits, and motion pictures, the service of speakers, or personnel for demonstrations, contests, or clinics, and other services of a practical kind, including opportunities for the use of colored workers where the population and problems of the Negro indicate their usefulness.

TEXANS WATCH NEGRO HEALTH WEEK PROGRAM

Imperial
Washington, D. C.—Official announcement has just been made that the annual conference of the National Negro Health Week will convene on Wednesday, October 25, in the auditorium of the new building of the public health service, Constitution avenue, between 19th and 20th street, N. W., Washington. At this meeting, the chief features will be a review of the 1933 National Negro Health Week observance, and outlines and plans for the 1934 National Negro Health Week.

A feature that will be of special interest to citizens of Texas in general will be the consideration of the national permanent award for three years' excellence in the health week observance, and an activities award for local organizations. The permanent award will be made to Fort Worth, Texas, for having won the gold seal certificate three years in succession, and it will be remembered that the State of Texas won 64 certificates of merit in the 1933 Negro Health Week observance, more than any other state in the union.

Health Week - 1933.

National Negro Health Week is being observed this year from April 2 to April 9. During this week emphasis is placed upon the cleaning up of the physical premises of negroes white-washing fences, houses and the disseminating of health information through lectures and clinics.

Doctors, nurses, social workers and educators are a part of the campaign committee through which speeches are made to students in schools, workers in insurance organizations, employees in laundries and other business places in order that the whole community may become health-minded during this week in the hope that information gained and habits formed will carry through the whole year.

There has been a great reduction in the negro mortality rate since the inauguration of the National Negro Health Week by Booker Washington during his lifetime.

The Negro Health Week campaign in Atlanta, is being conducted this year under the auspices of the Atlanta Urban League with the co-operation of many other agencies interested in a better health status of the negro.

The Atlanta chapter of the Anti Tuberculosis Association has placed its facilities at the disposal of the campaign organization in order that more knowledge may be gained of the abnormally high mortality rate of negroes from tuberculosis, as well as the best precautionary measures to be adopted for health safeguard. The colored clinics at the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association are open to people who are unable to have the services of private doctors. The association hopes that beginning with Negro Health Week and continuing through the month of April that insurance companies, ministers, social workers and doctors who wish to refer their charity patients to this association, will make it a point to look up sick people who come from families where there has been tuberculosis.

The month of April is set aside for what is known as the early diagnosis campaign. The National Tuberculosis Association is sponsoring this movement throughout the United States. If people have lived in the houses or have been eating and sleeping with people who have tuberculosis, they are what is known as contact cases and should be examined. The clinic is located at 286 Forrest avenue, N. E.

Because they cannot afford a private doctor many people never get an examination nor do they secure medical aid until they are incurable. The Atlanta Tuberculosis Association urges the entire population of Atlanta to seek physical examinations in the offices of their own doctors or in the clinics during the month of April.

The slogan for the early diagnosis campaign this year is—

"From whom did he get it? To whom has he or is he likely to give it?"

Many Ga. Health Thursday, March 30, 1933 COLORED WOMEN'S CLUBS WILL SPONSOR NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

The City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs will sponsor the nineteenth annual observance of National Negro Health Week, Sunday, April 2, to Sunday, April 9, under the auspices of the National Negro Health Movement, in co-operation with the United States Public Health Service, state, county and city health departments.

This observance was begun by Dr. Booker T. Washington, and is promoted annually by the National Negro Business League, the Interracial Commission, and other health and civic organizations. The plan for the week provides for clean-up and sanitation campaigns, child clinics, and programs of health education in the schools, churches, lodges, clubs and other organizations. Health sermons and lectures will be delivered by ministers, doctors and other qualified persons.

It is believed that the notable gain in Negro health is due in no small part to the information disseminated through the observance of Health Week.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.
Columbus, Ga. Enquirer
April 2, 1933

Phenix Negroes Will Observe Health Week

In Commemoration of National negro health week, April 2-9, negroes of Phenix City will hold an observance at the Phillip's Chapel, C. M. E. church, beginning Monday night and lasting all of this week.

On Sunday night a special health picture will be shown, followed by a spiritual revival from 8 o'clock until 9 o'clock. On Monday night Dr. M. L. Taylor will deliver a general lecture on health and on Wednesday night Dr. W. H. Spencer, Jr., will speak on "The Care of the Teeth."

There will be speaking and lectures on other nights during the week by other doctors and nurses of the negro race, it is announced. The public is cordially invited to listen to these lectures.

Augusta Ga Herald April 3, 1933 NEGRO HEALTH WEEK PROGRAM

Is Being Planned by Paine College, With Survey as Principal Feature

National Negro Health Week will be observed at Paine College all of next week. The daily chapel programs will be given over to presentation of health topics of one kind or another with suggestions as to how the members of the negro communities may improve health conditions.

In addition to these programs about 75 of the college students will take part in an intensive survey in one section of the negro community of Augusta in a house to house visitation. The section chosen for this year includes the homes of all negroes situated between East Broadway and Twelfth streets South of Broad. For two years past students at Paine College under the direction of Dr. Ethel Polk Peters and Dr. J. S. Outler have been making these surveys in the negro sections of Augusta. More than 1,000 homes have been visited. Students are very carefully trained for this work. They go into the homes and make friendly contacts with the people seeking to secure information on the external conditions leading to the development and spread of malaria and tuberculosis. They seek also to secure the cooperation of the people visited in removing in so far as possible certain conditions which make for the spread of these diseases.

Another cooperative feature of this work is the help given by the Board of Health and by the Metropolitan Insurance Company. The latter has furnished very fine pamphlets on tuberculosis and malaria. These pamphlets are left in the homes visited and many people have expressed appreciation of the help derived from this literature.

WEEKLY BULLETIN OF URBAN LEAGUE

By JESSE O. THOMAS.
National Negro Health Week, which was conducted in Atlanta from April 2 to April 9, proved to be an unusual success with many very effective results obtained. Health lectures by physicians and health programs were featured in all the colored schools and colleges. The city, as well as in many of the principal churches, and two health moving pictures, "Man Against Malaria," "Tuberculosis and How to Avoid It," were

shown at two local theaters at special morning showings which attracted to several thousand of the children the elementary and junior high in the city. Approximately seven thousand pieces of literature were distributed on health care, and a city-wide effort was waged to encourage the use of the many free clinics in Atlanta. There were tuberculosis exhibits in the schools, pageants, plays and parades dealing with health under the direction of the various committees for this week.

Atlanta was divided into four sections, with a committee in charge of each; and an intensive clean-up campaign was conducted. Unemployed men cleaned up vacant lots; yards were tidied up; homes painted; debris removed and many thousand were contacted in this effort to make the colored centers of the city better places to live in.

A small trophy is to be awarded to the committee that conducted the best clean-up campaign, this week a meeting of the Tuberculosis Society. Much interest and friendly competition was manifested by the various committees for this trophy, which if won three times by one committee, becomes its permanent property.

E. J. Hooper was chairman of the negro health campaign committee; Lottie Martin, vice chairman; Ludie Andrews, chairman of the mobilization committee and M. Agnes Jones, chairman of the school committee; R. A. Johnson, secretary.

NOT PROPERLY OBSERVED
National Negro Health Week was observed elsewhere last week. Locally, but slight attention was paid to it. This was unlike years ago when it was feared as successful here as any other community. It is regretted that such slight attention is being paid to this very necessary fundamental adjunct for a sturdy race. All that pertains to health should ever be stressed, not alone during a special week but every week and day of the year. There are so many who pay such little attention to their bodies until it is too late to remedy some serious defects. The care of the body and home sanitation depict longevity and more contentment.

Athens Ga. Herald April 6, 1933 Athens Negroes Are Observing National Health Week of Race

By F. E. McLENDON, Secretary
The public's attention is called to the 19th Annual Observance of National Negro Health week which extends from Sunday, April 1, to Sunday, April 9, 1933 inclusive.

Throughout the United States, religious, civic and medical groups are sponsoring that type of health instructional program and clinic which will insure better health to the Negro and thereby enable him to better enjoy a longer and more healthful life than during any other period.

The local branch of the Northeast Georgia Medical, Pharmaceutical, Dental and Nurses Association is to present a varied health program at the Hill's First Baptist church, Friday, evening, April 7, 1933. At this time, the devastating social diseases, dental hygiene, tuberculosis and heart diseases which are claiming a large death toll annually among the Negro race and treatise on the enormous expense incident to sickness will be discussed by Drs. Burney, Hiram, Harris, Wingfield, Jones and McLendon. To this exercise which will be augmented by talented soloists and pianists the public is cordially invited.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian April 22, 1933 Ruth Thompson Wins Health Week Award

Ruth Thompson, head of the Decatur district, was awarded first prize Saturday for the district in the Atlanta community showing the most improvement during the recent observance of National Negro Health Week. The award was based on the progress made in that district in improvement of health conditions in negro sections. The contest was sponsored by the colored branch of the Tuberculosis Association.

Illinois.

Health Week - 1933

HEALTH WEEK OBSERVED BY CLUB WOMEN *Chicago*

National health week was observed by the Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs from April 2 to 7 at the New Harlem Y. M. C. A. The programs, featuring various phases of health education, were held every afternoon from 3 until 6 p. m. On Sunday the speaker was Rev. McM. Jenkins, who told of the significance of health week. Mrs. Freeman presided. Musical selections were given by Mrs. J. H. Beckett. On Monday Miss M. Butts, a nurse from the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, spoke on health education. Mrs. Bessie Payne presided. Tuesday Dr. L. B. Capchart spoke on "One's Own Health."

Fred R. Moore presided. Musical selections were given by Mrs. Jane Best. On Wednesday the feature of the program was a health skit given by the girls of the Y. W. C. A. Cleveland G. Allen presided. A brief address was made by Rev. L. H. King, pastor of St. Mark's M. E. church. On Thursday Dr. May Chinn spoke on general examinations. A motion picture was shown. Mrs. J. W. Robinson presided.

On Friday an address was made by Dr. Copeland. A play on health was given by the Utopia House children. Mrs. Holly presided. The general chairman was Mrs. Minnie Taylor. The organization will make an annual observance of health week.

Health Week - 1933

Indiana.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

With approach of the program involving the national Negro health week, members of the group throughout the country should be fixed in their determination to make the occasion memorable and impressive one.

Schools, churches, fraternal organizations, and every social and civic association in the land should join in the nation-wide campaign to be held beginning Sunday, April 2 and ending Sunday, April 9.

Indianapolis, with its enviable record as one of America's most beautiful cities can be depended upon to do her part to make the 1933 Negro health week observance program the most saliently successful ever held.

Last year the week's campaign will be remembered for the splendid co-operation injected into the drive by the rank and file of the people of this city.

An appreciable measure of interest was also taken in the 1932 Negro health movement by a number of political, educational, business and other agencies with remarkable results.

It is to be hoped that the same city-wide enthusiasm injected into the program last year will be the case this year.

Health Week - 1933

Kentucky

Danville, Ky. Advocate

April 1, 1933

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

TO BE OBSERVED HERE

The week of April 3rd to the 8th has been set aside by the National Health Association of America for the 19th annual observance of Negro Health Week and negro organizations throughout the country are planning to cooperate in its celebration.

Extensive plans have been made for its observance in Danville. Under the supervision of Mrs. Florence Sullivan, Red Cross Worker for Danville and Boyle County. A Committee composed of Sadie Allen, Agnes Adams and Georgiana Allen has arranged the program for the celebration of this important move here in Danville.

Beginning Sunday April 2nd with talks in each of the negro churches on the importance of health there will follow a week of poster contests, clean up contests, health talks in Bate School, physical examinations in the school and a general meeting Friday for parents and all interested in the promotion of better health for negroes.

Danville is fortunate indeed to have such forward looking negro citizens, as this Health movement will not only be of value to those directly concerned, but to the entire community.

ASHLAND, KY., INDEPENDENT
MAY 7, 1933 M15

Negro Health Week Is To Be Observed Here

Feature Of Observance Is Baby Clinic

National Negro Health Week is to be observed here with appropriate exercises at the various negro churches and the Booker T. Washington school in co-operation with the B. T. W. Parent Teacher Association, Prof. C. B. Nuckolls announced Saturday afternoon.

National Negro Health Week will be observed on Thursday, May 11, throughout the nation by various Negro organizations. The observance of national health week by the negroes was originated by the late Booker T. Washington, founder of the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, and a famous negro leader in many lines of endeavor.

A feature of the observance here will be the annual baby clinic for the colored babies at the city building under the auspices of the Child Welfare League. The Booker T. Parent Teacher Association members urge mothers to bring their children to the clinic for examinations.

PREPARE FOR HEALTH WEEK

NEW ORLEANS, La., Mar. 23. (ANP)—Extensive preparations are being made here for the opening of Negro Health Week April 2. Special services in the churches are scheduled for Sunday, April 2. School children will participate in health parades throughout the week.

Free clinics will be conducted daily during the week.

New Iberia, La. Iberian
Thursday, March 23, 1933

In commenting on Negro Health Week, Joseph A. O'Hara, president of the state board of health, lists some of the causes why the death rate of the negro is almost twice that of the white. Among these causes he lists ignorance and poverty and vice and congested modes of living without that sanitation which bespeaks health. The white has fought malaria with its regional confederate, hookworm, until these menaces are no longer serious, but the negro, generally, has no interest in physical education—medical, dental, nutritional—hence insidious diseases of infection to loss of racial vitality and tuberculosis to take heavy toll of the colored population.

New Orleans, La. States
April 2, 1933

**Free Clinic All Week
At Flint Goodridge**

Flint Goodridge hospital will conduct free clinics during National Negro Health Week according to A. W. Dent, superintendent. The observance of Negrom Health Week Sunday started in 1915 by Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute and it has grown to such proportions that it is now sponsored by the U. S. Public Health Service.

"The hospital," the superintendent said Saturday, "is opening its clinic services absolutely free to all those who wish medical treatment or an examination during Health Week and we would particularly urge employees to release their employees long enough to go to the hospital for an examination."

The medical staff of the hospital has volunteered its services for as much extra time as is needed, and the clinic hours will be 8 to 12 in the morning, 2 to 5 in the afternoon and 7 to 8 at night.

Dr. Rivers Frederick, chief surgeon of Flint Goodridge hospital will speak at 2:50 Sunday on "Negro Health Problems" and the pastors in all negro churches will preach on health Sunday morning.

Winnabow, La. Franklin-Sun
Thursday, March 23, 1933

THE HEALTH PROBLEM OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO

BY J. A. O'HARA, M. D. President,
Louisiana State Board of Health

On March 21, 1933, the late Booker T. Washington, founder and principal of Tuskegee Institute, said, "The future of the negro race depends on the conservation of its health," and that date he made a statement suggesting a week in the month of April each year to be "Health Improvement Week." Health Improvement Week has now grown into the National Negro Health Week.

The varying status of the physical well-being of the American negro, according to place and kind of residence, kind of employment, agricultural of industrial, and opportunities for enlightenment and self-help, education and leadership, underlies a drama too intricate and too prolonged in its unfolding to relate here.

There is an excess of deaths and sickness among the colored people of America as compared with the white population of the nation, and, consequently, these rates for the colored population are above the average for the country.

The number of deaths among the colored people is approximately one and two-thirds the number for a like number of white people in the nation at large, and in some communities, urban and rural, this ratio is even higher. This presents a real problem calling for a check on the causes, and for education, relief of poverty (said by some to be 'the direct disease') and adjustment to new, congested, and intensive modes of living.

Certain killing diseases add to the depletion of numbers and racial vitality of the Negro, not primarily, however, because of hereditary racial

characteristics, but because of en-in by thousands of interested and vironmental physiological considera-enthusiastic citizens, will go far to tions that seem to penalize every ward solving the health problem of new race subjected to our man-the American Negro.

made civilization. Tuberculosis and the venereal diseases take heavy toll of the Negro as through the President of Louisiana State Board of Health.

Alexandria, La. Weekly Town Talk
April 4, 1933

**National Negro Health
Week Being Observed**

On Sunday April 2, began the nineteenth annual observance of the National Negro Health Movement. Local interest is being taken in the colored schools with health talks in each by our local colored physicians and dentists. On next Sunday, April 9, the closing day, sermons will be preached in some of the pulpits of our colored churches using appropriate texts, i. e., "Beloved, I wish above all things that thou mayest prosper and be in health, even as thy soul prospereth." St. John, 3rd chapter, 2nd verse; or "Is there no balm in Gilead; is there no physician there? Why then is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered?" Jeremiah, 8 chapter, 22nd verse.

The Alexandria Tuberculosis Unit is taking an active interest in this week's program and will follow up with health playlets, etc., in anticipation of the "Early Diagnosis Campaign" which is national in its scope.

These are not all of the enemies of the Negro's survival and growth. Pneumonia slays its thousands in the more rigorous climates; and in the moist warmth of the South, malaria takes a subtle toll, not so much in deaths as in lowered vitality and the inability to labor, to earn, and to prevent the poverty and misery of a chronic illness. It is interesting to note here, however that malaria and its regional confederate, hookworm disease, are not as serious problems with the Negro as with the white man. It is the counterpart of the theory of tuberculosis and venereal infection in the Negro. In the dark and distant Africa, the negro, long exposed to the debilitating parasites of these diseases, acquired a resistance superior to that of the white man in whom these parasites found new and fertile soil.

The United States Public Health Service has prepared a special bulletin and poster for the Health Week observance. Single copies may be secured free by addressing the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. Support is especially asked for the year round program which, if fostered by good will, guided by intelligent understanding, conducted by capable leaders, and participated

PROGRAMS READY FOR HEALTH WEEK

State Board Backs Move
for Benefit of Negroes

Intensive preparations for the observance of National Negro Health Week, April 2 to 9, and Child Health Day, May 1, were urged by the Louisiana state board of health in its quarterly bulletin issued Saturday.

Both these observances are sponsored by health organizations throughout the country. The American Child Health Association, which first endorsed Child Health Day, has suggested the co-operation of all organizations working for child welfare, with women's and men's clubs, farm bureaus, schools, churches and other special groups. A special program for Louisiana schools has been prepared by the state board of health, and can be obtained upon application to the state chairman of the May Day committee.

Negro Health Week, first inaugurated by Booker T. Washington in 1915, will begin today. Special bulletins and posters urging the observance of the week have been prepared by the United States Public Health Service, and single copies can be obtained without cost from the surgeon-general of the United States Public Health Service in Washington.

Louisiana continues to show a healthy and increasing surplus of births over deaths, according to figures compiled for the fourth quarter of 1932 and made public in the quarterly report. According to these tables, there were 12,097 births in Louisiana during the three months and 6898 deaths. In Orleans parish there were 2354 births and 2198 deaths. In Jefferson parish there were 100 births and 88 deaths.

A series of free clinics, open to all New Orleans negroes will be conducted at Flint-Goodridge hospital this week in observance of National Negro Health Week, A. W. Dent, superintendent, announced Saturday. The clinic hours will be 8 a. m. to 12 noon, 2 to 5 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

Special sermons on health observance will be preached this morning by pastors of negro churches, it was announced Saturday.

NEGROES OBSERVE HEALTH WEEK HERE

Ceremonies Feature Open- ing At Straight College

Observance of National Negro Health Week, sponsored by the United States Public Health service in connection with the Louisiana State Board of Health and Negro welfare and health groups here, began yesterday with health sermons in all Negro churches of the city.

The week was formally opened with ceremonies yesterday afternoon at Straight college. A. W. Dent, superintendent of the Flint-Goodridge hospital, gave the main address, and a musical program was presented by members of the university chorus. Charles D. Austin, president of the institution, presided.

Today programs will begin in most of the Negro schools of the city with talks by doctors, dentists, nurses and public health officials. Flint-Goodridge hospital will conduct free clinics throughout the week, for all who wish medical treatment or examination, and the hospital has urged employers to release their workers daily in time to go to the hospital for an examination. The medical staff of the hospital has volunteered its services for as much extra time as is needed, and the clinic hours are 8 a. m. to noon, 2 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. School children in particular are being urged to attend these clinics. Doctors will work in three shifts to accommodate the crowds expected.

"There is an excess of deaths and sickness among the Negro people of America as compared with the white population and, consequently, these rates for the Negro population are above the average for the country," Dr. J. A. O'Hara, president of the state board of health, declared yesterday in a statement urging observance of the week.

"The number of deaths among Negro people is approximately one and two-thirds the number for a like number of white people in the nation at large, and in some communities, urban and rural, this ratio is even higher. This presents a real problem calling for attack on the

causes, and for education, relief of poverty (said by some to be the 'direst disease'), and adjustment to new, congested and intensive modes of living."

Maryland

Health Week - 1933

MRS. FERNANDIS NAMED TO HEAD HEALTH WEEK

Choice Honors Service
in and Retirement
from Health Dept.

MISS GORHAM
IS SECRETARY

Annual Celebration Is
for Week of April 3-10

Meeting in the office of Dr. Huntington Williams, commissioner of public health, Thursday morning, leaders of various civic groups chose Mrs. Sara C. Fernandis as chairman of Baltimore's Negro Health Week celebration which begins April 3.

Dr. B. M. Rhetta, who has been chairman of the health week for the past ten years, presided and made the motion to name Mrs. Fernandis.

Commissioner Williams called attention to the effective service of Mrs. Fernandis in the health department and her retirement in April. Her selection as chairman, he said, was in the nature of a public testimony to her usefulness in the community.

Dr. Lucius Butler, representing the joint association of the dentists, physicians and pharmacists, was chosen vice-chairman of the Health Week Committee, and Miss Juanita Gorham, of Sharp Street Community House, secretary-treasurer.

Dr. Rhetta was named chairman of the program committee and Mrs. Lillian Lottier, president of the Parent-Teacher Association, was elected an associate. Carl Murphy is chairman of publicity.

The next session of the committee to which civic associations have been asked to send two members each has been called for March 9 at 11 a.m. at the Community House.

Besides the clean-up and paint-up feature of Health Week, the committee; Mrs. Lillian Lottier, associate; Carl Murphy, chairman of schools and Y.M.C.A. and the annual marathon race, Commissioner Williams and Dr. W. W. Rhynhart, his assistant, urged the committee to include in its program a campaign against diphtheria, tuberculosis and syphilis.

Dr. Rhynhart quoted from a superficial 1929 survey showing 10,000 cases of venereal diseases in Baltimore and 10,000 cases under treatment. Health department clinics treated 4,000 cases last year and gave 60,000 treatments. Special pamphlets for men and for women containing venereal disease information have been prepared for distribution.

Present at the meeting Thursday morning in addition to those mentioned above were: Miss Mabel Whiting, secretary of the Y.W.C.A.; the Rev. S. H. James of the Urban League Health Committee; Mrs. Minnie L. Gaines, of the Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Herndon White, of the Co-operative Civic League, and Mrs. George Hall, of the public school recreation unit.

CIVIL GROUPS
TO HAVE HEALTH
WEEK FEATURES

Health Plays, Better Baby
Contests, Essays, and
Marathon on Program

BALTIMORE.—A better baby contest, essays, a lecture course, a campaign against diphtheria, health plays, as well as the annual marathon will be features of the annual Negro Health Week celebration which begins here April 3, with Mrs. Sarah C. Fernandis, chairman.

The various civic organizations are each sponsoring one of these features. The Sharp Street Community House will sponsor the better baby contest, the Y.W.C.A. a lecture course; the division of recreation of the public schools will present health plays; the Civil League, an essay contest; the medical association is sponsoring a speakers' bureau which will do special campaign work against diphtheria. The Urban League will conduct the usual marathon.

Mrs. Fernandis, who was selected as chairman in recognition of her valuable services in the health department from which she is retiring in April, is being assisted by Dr. Lucius Butler as vice-chairman. Miss Juanita Gorham is secretary-treasurer. Dr. Barnett Rhett

is chairman of the program committee; Mrs. Lillian Lottier, associate; Carl Murphy, chairman of schools and Y.M.C.A. and the annual marathon race, Commissioner Williams and Dr. W. W. Rhynhart, his assistant, urged the committee to include in its program a campaign against diphtheria, tuberculosis and syphilis.

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In addition to the usual program which will be followed, the Maryland State Department of Health is sending Dr. H. Maceo Williams, of Baltimore, to conduct child hygiene conferences and public meetings in Easton and St. Michaels. Dr. Williams will speak here April 3, at the Asbury M.E. Church. On April 7, he will speak at the St. Michaels Union M.E. Church.

Special toxoid and Schick clinics will be held throughout the county under the general supervision of Dr. A. L. Oilar, county health officer. The state department is assisting by furnishing the material and sending Dr. Charles H. Halliday, state epidemiologist.

Miss Katherine F. Lee, county nurse, has been instructing the girls of the Easton High School in home hygiene and care of the sick. A portion of the night service, April 3, is to be the presentation of certificates to the students who have finished this class.

STATE TO AID TALBOT COUNTY IN HEALTH WEEK

EASTON, Md.—Extensive preparations for the observance of the National Negro Health Week, in Talbot County, have been made through the co-operative forces of the county health department, the public schools, the Parent-Teacher Association, and the clergy.

In addition to the usual program which will be followed, the Maryland State Department of Health is sending Dr. H. Maceo Williams, of Baltimore, to conduct child hygiene conferences and public meetings in Easton and St. Michaels. Dr. Williams will speak here April 3, at the Asbury M.E. Church. On April 7, he will speak at the St. Michaels Union M.E. Church.

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Miss Katherine F. Lee, county nurse, has been instructing the girls of the Easton High School in home hygiene and care of the sick. A portion of the night service, April 3, is to be the presentation of certificates to the students who have finished this class.

Health Week Program
at Bowie Normal

Sunday, April 2, Mobilization Day—2:30 p.m., health sermon by the Rev. John W. Haywood, dean of Morgan College; 3:15 p.m., health stories on the screen.

Monday, April 3, Home Health Day—2:30 p.m., a representative of the home economics department of the University of Maryland will be the speaker. Mrs. Armistead, home demonstration agent, and Dr. W. B. Robertson, on "The Place of Mental Hygiene in the Home and School," will also speak.

Tuesday, April 4, Sanitation Day—10 a.m. Speaker: Dr. John O'Neill of Henryton Sanitarium will conduct a chest clinic; 2:30 p.m., lecture by Dr. O'Neill on "The Proper Precautions for the Prevention of Tuberculosis."

Wednesday, April 5, School Health Day—10:30 a.m.: A child specialist from the State Department of Health will conduct a clinic for babies and pre-school children. Thirty children will be examined. Informal talk on "How to Care for Children" will follow; 2:30 p.m., health plays will be presented by the campus demonstration school, Fletcher-town and Duckettville schools.

Thursday, April 6, Adults' Health Day—

2:30 p.m., Dr. Henry S. Robinson, physician, will conduct a clinic for adults. Speaker, Dr. E. H. Allen, Jr., of Howard University, on the subject, "The Importance of Toxin, Anti-Toxin and Toxoid Tests, Schick Test and Typhoid Vaccine for Adults."

Friday, April 7, Special Campaign Day—2:30 p.m. Speaker, Abel Wolman, chief engineer, State Department of Health. Also the Rev. J. A. Arter, pastor of Ross M.E. Church, Bowie, will speak on "The Church's Relations to Existing Problems."

Saturday, April 8, General Clean-Up Day.

Sunday, April 9, Report and Follow-Up Day—2:30 p.m. Speaker, the Rev. W. B. Robertson, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Lakeland. Report on all achievements for better health during the past week.

TALBOT COUNTY HEALTH WORK SUCCESSFUL

Health Week Celebration
Used to Take Inventory of County.

4-22-33
NORMAL RATE
THOUGHT HIGH

Doctors Give Tests,
Read Results to 800.

The normal health rate of Talbot County residents is regarded as extremely high following a complete health survey taken during the celebration of National Health Week.

During the week's celebration it was found that of the 32 children examined in the clinics with their mothers there were 13 found normal. Such a percentage is regarded as extremely high by members of the medical profession, Dr. Arthur L. Oilar, white, county officer, told the AFRO Saturday.

All Births Registered

A survey of birth registration was completed of all children two years of age and under in the county, according to the census of 1932.

It was found that 98 per cent of the children, two years of age and under, were registered and those not registered were added during the week. During the past year, 218 names were searched.

Work in Schools
All of the 24 schools of the

county were visited and every child examined by Dr. Oilar and Dr. H. Maceo Williams, of Baltimore, who assisted in the work.

In this tour of inspection, 642 children of school age were completely examined. Forty infants and children of pre-school age were also tested.

In each of the schools the children of the first three grades were completely examined and in grades 4, 5 and 6 the pupils were examined for previous defects.

Diphtheria Combated

In line with the battle against diphtheria being waged in the county as well as all over the country 803 were given the Schick Test and results read for susceptibility to the disease.

In the schools, where the disease is being combated among the pupils, 114 infants and those of pre-school age were given the tests and the results read. There were also 36 adults, chiefly teachers, to be given the tests.

Conferences Held

The health work in Talbot County is not confined to the schools and to the clinics, but is carried on in the churches as well and through the efforts of Miss Catherine F. Lee, county nurse, who directs the conferences and classes in the churches.

Conferences were held during the week at the Asbur. M. Church in Easton and the Union M.E. Church in St. Michaels. At these two conferences complete examinations were given forty children by Dr. H. Maceo Williams, of Baltimore, and also the Schick Test and readings.

Sanitation Inspected

A sanitary survey was made by all the schools and samples of the water in all but three schools—here city water was used—were taken to be examined by the health department.

Easton is the only town in the county with milk laws and it was here that all dairy herd were examined and one reactor found and one reactor found and destroyed.

County to Follow up

Clinic and regular inspections and medical advice are carried on through the year through Miss Lee, the county nurse and twelve mid-wives, under the direct supervision of the county board of health.

Clinics are arranged regularly at the Easton Emergency Hospital, churches, schools and other organizations. There is also a T.B. clinic.

All contestants in the annual field day have been examined by the county nurse.

During the week's celebration the work was aided by Doctors Halli-

Health Week - 1933

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

The St. Louis Negro Health Week Committee will meet, March 7th, 4 o'clock p. m., Municipal Court Bldg., to complete plans for the local observance of the National Movement which had its birth and early guidance under the direction of Booker T. Washington. So stupendous did this idea become that in 1931 the United States Public Health Service was considered the necessity of directing the movement as part of their National Negro Health Movement year round.

Local organizations take an intensive part in the broadening of the movement's scope; through Health Publicity, Clinics and various other activities.

Among them are: Community Council, Tuberculosis and Health Society, Municipal Psychiatric Clinic Municipal Health Department, St. Louis Society for the Blind, City Hospital No. 2, Peoples' Hospital, Mound City Medical Society, Municipal Nurses, Visiting Nurses, Missouri Social Hygiene Association, Social Service Department of Barnes Hospital, Barnard Skin and Cancer Hospital, Catholic School Health Bureau, Hygiene Department of the Board of Education, St. Louis Urban League, Churches, Y. M. C. A's and Y. W. C. A's.

Mr. John T. Clark, Executive Secretary of the Urban League, has been elected chairman of the 1933 campaign. This position he now holds for the sixth consecutive time. The secretary is H. Garrick Williams, of the Tuberculosis Health Society, while the Treasurer is Dr. W. A. Younge, President of the Mound City Medical Forum. Dr. W. D. Marmon is chairman of the publicity committee, with Dr. A. W. Cheatham heading the speaker's bureau. Dr. E. L. Grant, Mr. A. W. Jones, Mr. T. H. Byrns and Mr. Max Kaufman form the finance committee. Mrs. B. O. Yenicek will again direct the activities of the Municipal Nurses. Mrs. Thelma J. Smith is chairman of the St. Louis County Division with Miss Nettie Howell secretary.

The national objective this year is "HEALTH FIRST: more than ever before, CARRY ON."

HEALTH WEEK PROGRAM TO END SUNDAY

Kansas City
**Tribute to Negro Doctors
Paid by Dr. Jackson at
Opening Meeting**

Kansas Citizens were predominantly health-minded during the past week in observance of the nineteenth annual National Negro Health Week which began throughout the country on Sunday, April 2, and which will end Sunday, April 9.

Health Week, which is sponsored locally by the Kansas City Tuberculosis Society, a division of the Health Conservation association, in cooperation with physicians, hospitals, churches, schools and other civic organizations, was opened here with a community health program held Sunday afternoon in the auditorium of Lincoln high school at which time Dr. Jabez N. Jackson, health director of Kansas City, made the principal address.

Concentrated Program

Following the meeting Sunday a concentrated effort was put forth in all parts of the city to make the citizens conscious of the value of health. During the week doctors and dentists spoke in schools and churches, school children held health pageants and programs and made health posters, free clinics were held and radio talks in the interest of health were made.

From today until Sunday, closing day, the health program will be concentrated in schools, churches and civic clubs. Each will sponsor its own programs with the assistance of physicians and nurses.

Lauds Negro Doctors

At the opening meeting Sunday, Dr. Jackson spoke of the remarkable progress that the Negro race has made since it has had responsibility. "Just as strength, both of mind and of body, is developed only by exercise, so is character devel-

oped through the shouldering of responsibility," he said. He told of how when General hospital No. 2 first was opened white physicians were placed there as supervisors. "But it was not long before competent Negro physicians were placed in full charge," he said, "and now they are managing that hospital completely and capably."

The health director paid a tribute to the late Dr. T. C. Unthank, Dr. J. Edward Perry, and Dr. William J. Thompson. He said that we are now living in the golden era of medicine. The first period of medicine was that one of mysticism, but through a knowledge of anatomy and science we have passed that stage. M. Louis Pasteur, the father of medical science, found that there were a number of small microscopic organs and through his discovery we found the true nature of disease he brought out.

Dr. Jackson explained that the great problem we will have in the future will not be with the infectious diseases which we have successfully combated with the use of serums, but with the degenerative diseases which arise from an unhealthy environment.

H. S. Jones Presides

Herbert S. Jones, president of the Tuberculosis society, presided at the meeting. Dr. Jackson was introduced by Dr. E. B. Perry, president of the Kansas City Medical society who set forth the slogan of a good physician as "S.S.—Sympathy, Service, Science."

Dr. P. C. Turner, superintendent of General hospital No. 2, and chairman of the medical committee for Health week, made an address on "The Integrity of a Community is in Direct Proportion to Its Health." "It is every man's problem to set up a veritable health officer of himself," he said. He cited the necessity of ridding the community of cess pools and other places and conditions in which disease germs thrive.

The Rev. M. L. Mackay, pastor of Centennial M. E. church, gave invocation and benediction. The Lincoln high school chorus, under the direction of Miss Blanche K. Morrison, sang "The Heavens Rejoice" (Beethoven) and "I'll Never Turn Back No More" (Dett). Fred Fitchue, accompanied by Miss Evelyn Fitchue, sang "I Love Life" and "Longing For You."

300 to Clinic

At the free clinics held Wednesday and Thursday, thorough physical examinations were given to 300 persons. The clinics were held at Wheatley-Provident hospital, Gen-

eral hospital No. 2, Garrison Field House, Bruce school, West Side churches and Dunbar school. Local physicians offered services during the clinic hours. Attendant nurses at the clinics were members of the Graduate Nurses association. The chairman of the Health Week committees were: Dr. P. C. Turner, medical; Earl Beck, school; Mrs. W. H. Harrison, cleanup; W. Robert Smalls, industry; Mrs. Pearl Linder, civic; the Rev. M. L. Mackay, church. The executive committee was composed of Herbert S. Jones, Dr. E. B. Perry, W. H. Harrison, Mrs. Sarah Radford and Miss Marion Ferguson.

Negro Health Week Attracts Thousands

Organized
During the past week thousands of persons received some sort of Health message directly from a platform speaker, a health movie or one of the three radio broadcasts.

The speakers carried a double role on Sunday, April 2nd as two important topics were presented both of a civic nature. One served as part of the regular educational program of the week; the other that of supporting the Negro Hospital Propositions which was defeated.

More than 350 patients were examined at the two special Health Week Clinics held at the Urban League and the Y. W. C. A., which closed last Saturday evening. 14 chest cases and several heart cases were diagnosed. Many other types of cases were discovered.

Three Municipal Nurses, seven physicians, two clerks and technicians from the St. Louis Society for the Blind gave their time at these clinics each day.

About 50 pupils from one Lutheran School were brought for examination. One public school had all of the children examined during the week—teeth examinations were stressed.

The Educational Seminar held for Nurses and Social Workers was very effective for the four nights. An average attendance of 39 was reported. Miss Ann Heisler of Washington University; Dr. Kathryn Bain, Pediatrician of Washington University; Wayland Townner of the National Social

Hygiene Association; Dr. William Nelson of Municipal Child Guidance Clinic and Dr. H. I. Spector, Tuberculosis Comptroller and member of Advisory Staff of the Tuberculosis and Health Society were the lecturers.

**KANSAS CITY, MO.
TIMES**

MAR 31 1933

Health Problems Are City-Wide.

It is a thoroughly established but not an adequately recognized fact that the welfare of no part of a community can be kept separate from that of the rest. That relates particularly to health conditions. The point will be stressed in observance here of national Negro Health week, beginning Sunday. In past years, the value of such attention to this matter has been demonstrated, not only in Kansas City, but in all large centers of the United States.

The aim, primarily, is education, a training in the essentials of prevention, in sanitation and in health habits that will carry over into daily activities throughout the year. Sponsored locally by the Kansas City Tuberculosis Society and aided by the city health department, physicians and others, the observance is made the community affair that it ought to be. The race to which this effort is particularly directed makes up 10 per cent or more of the city's population. Its members move to and from their work and other business in all parts of the community. It is to the city's interest that Negro health be promoted by every practicable means at command.

**KANSAS CITY, MO.
JOURNAL POST**

APR 7 1933

National Negro Health Weeks.

This is National Negro Health Week. The Kansas City Tuberculosis society is cooperating with 166 local Negro organizations to make the week productive of the results for which it was established.

The chief instruments of the undertaking are lectures, radio talks, clinics and a cleanup campaign, in which physicians, social workers and civic leaders of both races are participating. The program squeezes into a week health education campaigns which are generally staged separately among white residents of the city.

Such work requires a great deal of unselfish labor on the part of those who undertake it.

Among the more well informed and progressive Negroes and whites, instruction in the elementary principles of healthful living is not needed. But since many have not had the opportunity or inclination to learn about these principles, the need of disseminating them by massed effort exists, since neglect of the rules of hygiene by part of the population endangers the health of those who exercise greater care.

It is to be hoped that the time will come when the knowledge spread by the workers during health weeks will be possessed and heeded by every citizen.

5000 SCHOOL CHILDREN IN

BIG PARADE

Clean-Up, Paint-Up, Fix-Up, Plant-Up, Dress-Up
St. Louis Campaign,
April 17-29. "Hire An Idle Man" 4-14-33

Five thousand school children—generals and captains in the war on disorder, disrepair and disease to be staged by the Chamber of Commerce and the schools from April 17 to 29 — will parade the downtown district next Monday to usher in the second annual clean-up, paint-up, plant-up, fix-up campaign.

Coming from every school in the city—public, parochial and Lutheran—the marchers will herald the drive designed to improve the city's appearance and to stimulate employment.

Assembling on Locust street west of Twelfth street at 10 a. m., Monday, the procession will move east on Locust street to Broadway, south on Broadway to Chestnut street, west on Chestnut to Twelfth St. and south on Twelfth to the City Hall, where the marchers will mass for a demonstration.

Girl students in the parade will be clad in aprons and dust caps and will carry brooms, mops and other clean-up paraphernalia. The boys will wear overalls and will carry paint cans and other similar equipment to emphasize the purpose of the drive. High school bands will be interspersed throughout the line of march, at the head of which will be the figure of St. Louis riding a horse. J. S. Nats, principal of the Walbridge School,

will be grand marshal of the parade. The demonstration will inaugurate a city-wide canvass by more than 150,000 school children to secure adherence of property owners and householders to the campaign, which has the double purpose of city beautification and unemployment relief.

KANSAS CITY GETS HEALTH AWARD AGAIN

For Third Consecutive Year
Local Campaign Wins
First Place

For the intensity and completeness of the local Negro Health Week program carried on April 2-9, Kansas City for the third consecutive year has been awarded first place in the National Negro Health Week campaign.

The Kansas City Tuberculosis Society, which together with 112 other agencies sponsored Health Week here, has received a letter from Roscoe C. Brown, chairman of the National Negro Health committee at Washington, commending this city for its health program which has been judged the best fostered in the country.

The object of the campaign here is to promote clean, healthful environment for Kansas City Negroes. House painting and papering, repair of plumbing, leaky roofs and porches and cleaning of vacant lots were health moves stressed during the campaign. All of the schools carried out extensive health programs throughout the week. Doctors and dentists spoke in schools and churches, free clinics were held and radio talks in the interest of health were made.

The chairmen of the Health Week committees were: Dr. P. C. Turner, medical; Earl Beck, school; Mrs. W. H. Harrison, clean-up; W. Robert Smalls, industry; Mrs. Pearl Linder, civic, and the Rev. M. L. Mackay, church.

The Douglass school district was awarded a silver loving cup by the Chamber of Commerce for first place in the local campaign. This year a total of 14,470 corrections was made of which the Douglass district was credited with 1,667.

Negro Health Week was originated in 1915 by Booker T. Washing-

ton at Tuskegee institute and has been observed nationally every year since.

St. Louis Urban League Receives Health Week Certificate Of Merit

The St. Louis Urban League's Negro Health Week organization this week received a Certificate of Merit for which it is eligible through its achievement for the movement in 1933. The certificate, which will be placed on display at the Urban League headquarters, was sent to Executive Sec'y. John T. Clark by Roscoe C. Brown, chairman of the National Negro Health Week Committee, Washington, D. C.

May Get Permanent Award

The measure of Health Week accomplishments are due to the cooperation of official and voluntary health agencies and the several constructive community institutions, including particularly the home, the school, and the church. Especially essential always is interracial cooperation for the year-round health welfare of the community at large.

Some communities are eligible this year for a Permanent Award for fulfillment of Class "A", Gold Certificate achievement, for three years in succession in the National Negro Health Week observance and the year round follow-up. The National Negro Health Movement is making plans now for bestowal. Your community has the challenge to attain the record that merits this superior award.

The slogan for the 1933 National Negro Health Week observance was, "Health First: More than ever before, Carry On!"

Health Week - 1933

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

This year Negro Health Week begins on April 2 and continues throughout the week. It is the plan of the committee, headed by John T. Clark of the Urban League, with the cooperation of the several health organizations, to conduct a vigorous campaign in order that these health problems may be brought to those who need it most.

Clinics will be held, as usual, at the Urban League center, on the corner of Garrison and Morgan Avenues; moving pictures will be shown in the public schools depicting some infectious diseases. Health talks will be given in the churches and members of the Mound City Medical Forum.

The following committees are assisting in helping to put the program over: Publicity, Dr. W. D. Morman; Finance, Dr. E. L. Grant; Clinics, Dr. W. A. Younge; Schools, Mr. C. E. Scott, Dr. E. J. Davis and Dr. W. D. Morman.

Several agencies are giving support to this health week and usually have representatives at each meeting. The agencies participating are as follows: Tuberculosis and Health Society, Community Council, Visiting Nurses Association of the City Health Department, Hygiene Division of the Board of Education, the Mound City Medical Forum, St. Louis Society for the Blind, Missouri Social Hygiene, Pine St. Y. M. C. A., Wheatley Branch Y. W. C. A., and the Urban League.

At our last meeting, held in the council room of the City Health Department, the following representatives of these various agencies were present: Mr. John T. Clark, of the Urban League; Mr. F. F. Simms of the Unemployed League; Dr. Edward J. Grant, Mound City Dental Society; Dr. W. A. Younge, President, Mound City Medical Forum; Dr. A. W. Cheatham, Mound City Medical Forum; Dr. A. W. Jones, Tuberculosis and Health Society; Dr. J. W. Gray, Mound City Medical Forum; Miss Thelma Smith, St. Louis County; Dr. J. E. White, Mound City Medical Society; Mrs. Nettie Howell, St. Louis County; Mr. Charles A. Freck, Tuberculosis Society; Miss B. Schramm, Community Council; Miss Ruth B. Cobb, Visiting Nurses Association; Dr. A. N.

Vaughn, Mound City Medical Forum; Miss Aretha Hankel, Dr. Edward J. Davis, Board of Education; Mr. J. A. Scott, Turner Open Air School; Miss Mae Forham, St. Louis Society for the Blind; Miss Daisy M. Connor, St. Louis Society for the Blind; Mr. H. Weissman, Missouri Social Hygiene; Miss Dorothy Westmoreland, Wheatley Branch Y. W. C. A.; Mr. P. H. Byrns, St. Louis Community Council; Rev. Milton Thompson, Berea Presbyterian Church; Mr. J. G. Brown, Pine St. Y. M. C. A.; Mr. H. Garlick, Williams Tuberculosis and Health Society; Dr. W. D. Morman, Board of Education, Mound City Medical Forum.

Dr. Curtis H. Lohr, Hospital Commissioner, made an appeal to the committee to support the transfer of bonds for municipal bridge approach for the completion of City Hospital No. 2. Dr. Lohr stated that two-thirds vote is necessary for approval. The committee endorsed the move.

The slogan for the campaign will be "Health First"—Clean Up Paint Up.

Clinics will be held at the Urban League center, Franklin and Garrison Ave., Monday, through Wednesday, beginning April 2, 3:00 to 5:00 P. M. for babies only; Thursday through Saturday, at the same hour for adults. Dr. W. A. Younge and Dr. Jack W. Gray will be in charge of the clinic, assisted by members of the Mound City Medical Forum.

Everybody is eligible to visit these clinics at the place and time mentioned.

TO AWARD NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK CERTIFICATES

Organizations which make outstanding contributions to the National Negro Health movement will receive an acknowledgment from the National Negro Health committee, Miss Marion Ferguson, executive secretary for the Kansas City Tuberculosis society, announced this week.

The organizations will receive a certificate of cooperation which expresses the appreciation of the spirit and commendation of the services which are promoting better health in the community, state and nation.

"It is gratifying to us to note the national interest that is now being manifested in the health of our future posterity," Earl Beck, chairman of the school committee for National Negro Health week, said in a letter to principals of the Negro schools in Kansas City.

"Our own superintendent and board of education have endorsed fully and are cooperating to the highest in its promotion in our Negro schools."

All through health week, April 2-9, special programs will be carried out in the class rooms in which all the students will participate. Home conditions, proper ventilation, diet and dress will be stressed.

On Friday, April 7, a general program will be held in each school. Physicians and social workers will be the principal speakers on these programs.

The slogan "Carry Over" will be stressed so that the facts and information which are brought out in this campaign will be remembered and used throughout the year.

A health education poster contest is being held by the art students at Lincoln high school. The winners of this contest will be announced in the next issue of the Call.

HEALTH WEEK OPENS SUNDAY WITH PROGRAM

Dr. Jabez N. Jackson Will Address Audience at

Lincoln High, Kansas City

Dr. Jabez N. Jackson, director of health in Kansas City, will be the principal speaker on the community health program to be given Sunday at 3:30 p. m. in the auditorium of Lincoln high school. This meeting will open Negro Health Week which will be observed throughout the country from April 2 to April 9.

Herbert S. Jones, president of the Kansas City Tuberculosis society, a division of the Health Conservation association, will preside.

"The Integrity of a Community is in Direct Proportion to Its Health" is the subject of the address which will be given by Dr. P. C. Turner, chairman of the medical committee for National Negro Health Week. Dr. E. B. Perry, president of the Kansas City Medical society, will also speak.

The Rev. M. L. Mackay will give the invocation and the Rev. S. W. Bacote will give the benediction. Music for the program will be under the direction of J. O. Morrison and Miss Blanche K. Morrison.

A series of four radio programs will be given during Health Week. J. A. Franklin, editor of the Call, will give the first talk of the week over WOQ Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock. Dr. Hubert M. Parker will talk on the Jackson County Medical Society program over station WDAF Tuesday afternoon at 3:15 o'clock. Dr. J. E. Perry will

over station KMBC Wednesday afternoon at 3:15 and Earl Beck, chairman of the school committee for Health Week, will talk on station WOQ Friday morning at 8:50 o'clock on the Community Chest program.

"Builders of the Future" is the title of the poster which will be used during Health Week. More than 300 posters will be distributed by the Boy Scouts throughout the business districts. The poster was designed by the art students at Lincoln high school.

Dr. E. H. Skinner will talk to the nurses of General hospital No. 2, Wheatley Provident hospital and Douglass hospital in Kansas City, Kas., on Wednesday night at eight o'clock at General hospital No. 2. Dr. Skinner will talk on "Cancer."

Nurses who will be in attendance at the clinics on April 5 and 6 will be members of the Kansas City Negro Graduate Nurses association.

Missouri.

FEATURE EVENTS OF *August 3-31-33 St. Louis, Mo.* NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Program Scheduled For St. Louis and St. Louis County, Full of Health Talks, Movies and Conferences

BABY CLINICS DAILY AT URBAN LEAGUE

National Negro Health Week will be observed in St. Louis April 2nd to 9th. The intense observance of this week is used to revive and start anew the year around program of city, state and national agencies in solving the health problems of the Negro.

The St. Louis Committee has planned several feature events of exceptional value, beginning Sunday, April 2nd in churches of the city with special programs. Some will have special health week sermons; some special speakers.

The Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church will have a special women's day program Sunday, April 2nd at 3:00 p. m. A display of health education material consisting of literature, posters, pamphlets, etc., available here in the city is being prepared. This display will be conducted just as exhibits at some of the foremost health centers of the country.

At 4:00 p. m. Sunday over Station WEW (The Interracial Hour) a signal treat for all—the Aldrich Players will present a sketch of special interest and paramount value. Dr. A. N. Vaughn will be the guest speaker. Other radio periods will be Tuesday—10:30 a. m., KWK; Wednesday—10:45 a. m., KWK. Six other radio periods during the week have been devoted to Negro Health problems in cooperation with the St. Louis Negro Health Week Committee.

SCHOOLS

The Public Schools and Parochial Schools will emphasize their year round health program with special activities. In many of the schools each room will have individual programs correlated directly or indirectly to health. Special emphasis is being placed upon the cooperation of Parent Teachers Associations.

SPECIAL FREE CLINICS

Another most important feature of the program will be that of Negro Health Week Clinics. Two have been arranged—one for men at Urban League headquarters, 2947 Morgan and another at Wheatley Branch Y. W. C. A., Gar- rison and Lucas for women and children. These clinics will be held daily Monday through Saturday 3:00 to 5:00 p. m. Special emphasis will be placed upon heart, chest and general physical examination. At the Y. W. C. A. Clinic a spe-

cial Eye Clinic will be set in cooperation with technicians from the St. Louis Society for the Blind.

SPECIAL MOTION PICTURES

Some of the newest releases in health motion pictures have been received for distribution during Negro Health Week from the Welfare Division of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Tuberculosis and Health Society of St. Louis, Community Council and Missouri Social Hygiene Association. These pictures will be shown at Negro theatres and special meetings in the schools, churches and other groups. For picture engagements, call Miss Bonita Schramm, Garfield 2600.

SPECIAL SEMINAR AT Y. W. C. A.

A symposium will be held each night at the Y. W. C. A. Wheatley Branch for nurses, social workers and all welfare workers interested in health. This seminar is under the direction of Miss Eula Mae Chrisman, President of Graduate Nurses Association. The speakers will be as follows: Monday night, Miss Heiessler of Barnes Clinic Washington University; Tuesday, Dr. Harriet S. Cory of Missouri Social Hygiene Association; Wednesday night is tentative; Thursday, Dr. Frank Bruno, head of the Department of Sociology at Washington University; Friday night, Dr. Wm. Nelson of Municipal Psychiatric Clinic.

CLUBS PARTICIPATE

All club organization are participating with special health week programs through the cooperation of Miss M. L. Walker, Neighborhood Secretary of the Urban League of St. Louis. Miss M. L. Walker, Jefferson 3820, will arrange a special program for your club, pertaining directly to health.

FINAL PUBLIC HEALTH MEETING, SUNDAY, APRIL 9

At the Pine Street Y. M. C. A., Sunday, April 9th, the Mound City Medical Forum will sponsor a public health meeting at which time Dr. A. N. Vaughn and Dr. G. A. Gaikins will speak. Special music will be arranged.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY

Sunday, April 2 will be mobilization day in the churches; Monday, April 3, program at Attucks school, Clayton Mo; Tuesday, April 4, program at Booker Washington school, Kirkwood, Mo; Wednesday, April 5, programs at J. Milton Turner school, South Kirkwood, Baptist church Lake and Olive St. Road, and at the Douglass school, Holland Avenue and Fox Place, Webster Groves; Thursday April 6, program at the Brentwood school; Friday, April 7 program at New Lincoln school, Richmond Heights, also Vernon school, South Kinloch.

CLINICS

Clinics will be held every day at the Attucks school

There will be a Baby Contest April 6 at Clayton. Twenty-five or more organizations are cooperating with Negro Health Week directly; eighty organizations are cooperating with Negro Health Week in supporting the Bond Proposition to be voted on April 4 at the Municipal election for the new Negro hospital

Health Week - 1933

New Jersey.

NEWARK HOLDS HEALTH WEEK

By [unclear]
NEWARK, N.J.—Prominent out-
of-town physicians will make ad-
dresses in co-operation with Nation-
al Negro Health Week being observ-
ed by the Negro Advisory Commit-
tee of the Essex County Tuberculo-
sis League. Dr. W. G. Alexander
chairman. *4-8-33*

Dr. Peyton F. Anderson, of New
York City, will speak on "Self Re-
spect" at the Union Baptist Church
Oakwood Avenue, Orange, on Fri-
day at 8:00 p.m. Dr. W. G. Alex-
ander will present facts on health
as presented in the survey complet-
ed by Ira de A. Reid, research secre-
tary of the National Urban League.
Dr. W. G. Urling, of Newark, will
present a discussion of "Preventive
Dentistry" and Dr. Frank Har-
groves of Orange, will preside.

"From Whom—To Whom" is the
subject which Dr. E. P. Roberts
prominent New York physician, will
discuss on Sunday, April 9, 3:00 p.m.
at Zion Hill Baptist Church, the
Rev. John Pullins, pastor. Dr. Wal-
ter T. Darden, of Newark, will also
make an address.

The final meeting will be held
under the auspices of the Communi-
ty Health Committee of Montclair.
Dr. A. C. Thornhill, chairman, at
the Union Baptist Church, Mont-
clair, the Rev. J. C. Love pastor.
The speaker, Dr. John P. Turner,
of Philadelphia, will make an ad-
dress on "Health—An Asset." Miss
Alice H. White is the director of the
League's work among Negroes.

New Bern, N. C. New Bernian
April 5, 1933

Negro Health Week

The average individual fails to realize just how closely the health of his community in the South, and his own personal welfare, are allied with the health of the negro population. Perhaps Negro Health week, which is being observed throughout the nation this week, will serve to impress that fact.

Once very serious consideration was given the negro quarters on Southern plantations from the standpoint of the health of those who occupied them. Supervision was much more thorough in those days than it is in many sections of cities in which colored people live today. Services rendered white families then were for families which had some knowledge of the conditions which existed in the colored families.

This week's observance, being carried out largely through the interest of the staffs of negro hospitals where such institutions exist, began last Sunday with mobilization day. Clinics are being held for colored children, and attention is being directed to community sanitation and other health subjects. It is a commendable effort on the part of the colored people to better their own health conditions.

Wilmington, N. C. Morning News
April 2, 1933

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK TO OPEN

Lectures Will Be Given Tonight, Tuesday and Wednesday By Doctors

Elaborate arrangements have been made for the observance of Negro Health week, April 2-9, in Wilmington by the staff of Community hospital, sponsors of the movement fostered by the United States Public Health service.

The observance will be opened

with a lecture by Dr. E. U. Deaubette tonight in the auditorium of Shiloh Baptist church, to which the public has been invited to attend.

Tuesday night at 8 o'clock at St. Luke's church a four reel film, "Deferred Payment," issued by the American Social Hygiene association, dealing with social diseases, will be exhibited.

Dr. Foster F. Burnett and Dr. R. S. Rosemond will lecture in connection with the showing of the picture and it has been urged that members of the negro race turn out for this important phase of the health program.

Dr. F. W. Avant, president of the staff of Community hospital, will lecture Wednesday night at 8 o'clock at Mt. Zion church. Dr. M. L. Leary also will speak on the program.

of the hospital staff will visit all Wednesday afternoon members schools to speak to the child on the value of health.

THE NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK SERMON

The United States Public Health Service

"Beloved, I wish above all soul, but also was very mindful of the fact that health prosperity and be in health, even as thy soul prospereth."

8-22-33 The Nation's Desire

Introduction — The National Negro Health Week as a period of emphasis upon the year round Program of the National Negro Health Movement.

1. Good health fundamental to all progress.

(a) Economic; (b) Social; (c) Educational; (d) Religious

2. A National Desire.

(a) United States Public Health Service.

(b) State, City and County Departments of Health.

(c) National Negro Health Movement.

(d) Cooperating Agencies.

3. Health important in the development of races and nations.

(a) Youth with physical

pairments unable to succeed. (b) Grown-ups with physical disabilities unable to measure up.

4. The Nation must be physically strong to meet the challenge of the depression.

(a) The desire for prosperity and good health is imperative.

(b) There must be faith, patience, wisdom and mutual helpfulness.

John, upon writing his friend in the service of God and humanity, Gaius, admonishes him in the very thing which claims our attention the year round and to which we direct our thoughts at this particular time. The calling of the attention of one-fourth of the Nation's population, which our group constitutes, to the real necessity of good health.

The writer of the text was certain of the progress of the fact that health prosperity is fundamental to all other prosperity — economic, social, educational and religious. It is of all the people, including now, especially, in unusual times of stress and strain, that group of whom Abraham Lincoln spoke so sympathetically when he said that "God must have loved the common folk, for He had made so many of them."

It seems safe to state that this text embodies the desire of the United States Public Health Service, The National Negro Health Movement, States, City and County Health Departments and all cooperating agencies throughout the land, that these millions might prosper and be in health.

Health has always been an important factor in the development of races and nations. Centuries ago the writer of this text saw the necessity of bodily care. This is not less necessary today. A child with bad teeth, diseased tonsils or adenoids, or other physical impairment that causes a leakage in strength, can not do its best in school; neither can the grown up accomplish the task set before him or her in the various vocations of life if there are impediments to healthful living.

Gaius, to whom this epistle is addressed, was devout spiritually. John was solicitous that physical strength should attend religious zeal. A man may be spiritually good and fail to prepare himself adequately physically for the promised "three score years and ten, and by means or reason of strength, four score years." Thus in writing his friend John counsels "even as thy soul prospereth, mayest thou prosper and be in good health."

Other Texts
Isaiah 58:8—Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health spring forth speedily, and thy righteousness shall go before thee; the glory of the Lord shall be thy reward."
Jeremiah 8:22—Is there no balm in Gilead; is there no physician there? why then is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered."

National Health Week.
National Health Week is being observed during this week in all of our schools and homes and the general appearance of many buildings and grounds have been improved and beautified. Everyone has taken interest in the clean-up campaign, which extends from front to back and from top to bottom in every building; to remove all rubbish from the premises, clean away the mudholes, make steps to the doors, repair the

April 6, 1933

broken windows, set shrubs and flowers, screen, paint and white-wash.

Cleanliness is said to be next to Godliness, so soap and water should have a very high rating when it comes to character building, for who does not feel better and act more nobly when person, things, and the whole environment are clean, decent, and refreshing. The inspiration received at clean homes and schools gives higher and clearer visions that lead to better human conduct, a higher plane of living, more self respect and greater worthwhile accomplishments.

The schools and homes are also waging a war against flies, fleas, mosquitoes and all other forms of parasites and diseases. "Clean Up, and Keep Clean" is the county-wide slogan of all of our homes and schools.

Schoolmasters' Club To Meet Tonight.

The schoolmasters club of all principals will meet at the home of Mrs. Lula C. Davis on 709 North Falls street at 8:30 tonight. The subject for discussion is "Social Activities for Schools." Mr. H. L. Trigg, state supervisor of high schools, will make a short talk to the club. After the discussion and business meeting, the members of the club will enjoy games, and refreshments.

THE HEALTH PROBLEM OF THE AMERICAN

Star of Negro
4-13-1933

(An address by Dr. E. French Tyson, delivered over Station WBT, Charlotte, N. C. April the third, 1933. Dr. Tyson sponsored National Negro Health Week, April 2nd.)

New Bern. N. C. Sun Journal
April 6, 1933

Negro Health Week

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This week's observance, being carried out largely through the interest of the staffs of negro hospitals where such institutions exist, began last Sunday with mobilization day. Clinics are being held for colored children, and attention is being directed to community sanitation and other health subjects. It is a commendable effort on the part of the colored people to better their own health conditions.

Health Week Observed By Colored School

The Reynolds School here is observed the eighteenth annual observance of the National Negro Health Week Sunday, April 2, to Sunday, April 9.

Sunday April 2, Rev. Johnson of the Methodist Church preached a special Health Sermon, on Monday night a health program was held at the Baptist church. Each

school day short health programs were held in the school at noon. Thursday night a Health and Booker T. Washington birthday program was held in the Methodist church, Dr. Washington was the founder of this movement.

Friday and Saturday were general clean up days for both the health week program and the local clean-up drive.

The National Negro Health Week Committee through the United States Public Health Service offers a certificate of Merit for the best report on achievements during this week, to create interest in getting the clean up the local committee offered four prizes for the best cleaned home and the best cleaned yard. These prizes were donated by Haywood Hardware Co., Freel Furniture Co., Sluder Furniture Co., and Nantahala Hardware Co.

Monday afternoon Mesdames F. W. Veto, A. P. Cline, W. C. Johnson and H. A. Helder inspected a number of the homes and yards of the colored people. They found the yards and homes in good condition.

Those who received the prizes are, Hetty Mandlee, a set of glass dishes; Amanda Branson, aluminum pot; Stella Bryson, aluminum pot and a meat platter; Flossie Shepherd, a chair.

The school was also visited and while it is in better condition than last year there is lots of work that could be done. Window panes are needed and books for the small library that has been started would be appreciated. But the best and biggest improvement that could be done is to have the garbage dump removed. It is right in front of the door and also very close to several of the homes. H. H. Hamilton, the head of the school is doing good work for the colored folks and needs the co-operation and help of the white folks. So City Fathers see what can be done don't put it off.

Pennsylvania

Health Week - 1933

PHILADELPHIA PA. RECORD PHILADELPHIA, PA.
APRIL 2, 1933 RECORD

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

APR 2 1933

BEGINS TOMORROW NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

BEGINS TOMORROW

Dr. Henry Indorses It as
Vital to Welfare of
Both Races.

By J. NORMAN HENRY, M. D.
Public Health Director.

National Negro Health Week will be observed in city, State and nation beginning tomorrow and ending next Sunday.

The Department of Public Health indorses this movement in bringing to the attention of Negro and white populations of Philadelphia the importance of conserving and promoting health of Negro residents.

Although Negroes comprise 12 percent of the population of Philadelphia, they supply 36 percent of the total deaths from tuberculosis. Last year 503 out of a total of 1397 tuberculosis deaths were among the colored.

Four Times as Great.

Their death rate from this disease is four times as great as among the white. Although conservative action on the part of civic and health organizations has brought about a tremendous reduction in the death rate from this disease, there yet remains much to be done to reduce mortality among the colored so that this race may be protected equally with the white. There are 11 chest clinics under the Department of Public Health available for all Negroes unable to pay for private service.

It is well known that the infant death rate among Negro children is much higher than among the white.

This calls for increased and intensive effort to safeguard the health of infants during the first year of life. The Health Department will do its share through various health centers.

Safe From Others.

It is not the intention to single out the Negro race because of its increased susceptibility to certain diseases. In fact, it is well known that Negroes are less prone to contract cancer and diabetes than the white race.

This campaign should serve to arouse the interest of the public not only for the welfare of Negroes, but for the health of the entire country, because the prevalence of disease in one group of persons may be a source of infection to others.

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Health Week - 1933

South Carolina

Marion, S. C.
April 19, 1933

MARION COLORED SCHOOL OBSERVES NATIONAL NE- GRO HEALTH WEEK

500 Inoculated

Fitting exercises in observance of National Negro Health Week were held during chapel hour at the Marion Training School on Monday, April 3rd. And beginning Monday, the second day of National Negro Health Week, and constituted throughout the week, a period of two hours (daily) was set aside and occupied by pupils in the discharge of school sanitation in part of the week's program.

Another, and important phase of observance of National Negro Health week, was the inoculation of 496 pupils and teachers of the Marion County Training School against typhoid fever. The clean-up campaign jibed well with the prophylactic inoculations—the two constituting a veritable barrier against typhoid fever. The antityphoid inoculations were administered by personnel of the county health department.

The future of the Negro race, as all races, depends upon the conservation of its health. National Negro Week has demonstrated the possibilities for organization and education of the masses in personal health improvement and sanitation of their environment. Ways and means should, and will no doubt be found, among advocates of the movement to carry on, in a year-round program, the much needed and fruitful work. Teachers and pupils of the Marion Colored school are to be commended for their recognition of the cause and their participation in an activity so worthwhile.

Marion County Health Dept.
B. M. Montgomery,

Health Week - 1933

Tennessee

Athens, Tenn., Herald
April 27, 1933

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

National Negro Health Week, founded 19 years ago by Booker T. Washington, will be observed in Nashville and Tennessee during the eight day period beginning Sunday, April 23rd. This announcement was made by James I. Robinson, supervisor of State Negro Welfare, department of institutions, who is secretary of the State Negro Health Week council of which S. L. Smith of the Julius Rosenwald Fund is chairman.

day morning Dr. B. R. Selden spoke on "Tuberculosis." Wednesday morning Dr. W. W. Mason spoke on "The Care of the Teeth," and Dr. W. A. Mason made a very interesting talk in the form of a dialogue on "How a Doctor Makes a Diagnosis." Thursday morning Dr. A. J. Butler, head of the Health Department of the county, spoke on "Protect Your Neighbor." Friday morning Dr. T. H. Price spoke on "Health In General." The week proved to be one of enjoyment as well as one of information for every one attending the lectures. At the end of the week a picture was made of the faculty, students, doctors and others helping to make "Negro National Health Week" a success.

Program for the state, which will be carried into sixty-four counties where 98 per cent of Tennessee's half million Negroes live, will be carried out under the auspices of the state department of institutions. Dr. E. W. Cooke, commissioner, and Wm. C. Headrick, director of welfare division. The state department of education, through the interest of Commissioner Walter D. Cocking, Assistant Commissioner James A. Roberts and State Rural Agent Dudley Tanner, is taking a leading part.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

National Negro Health Week was observed in most of the states the first week in April. The Tennessee State Health Week Council in its session March 31 voted to postpone the observance of Negro Health Week in Tennessee until April 23-30. The reasons for the change of date were the extent of the East Nashville tornado, and the lateness of the State Teachers' Association, April 13-15. The teachers are indispensable in making the Health Week program effective.

The emphasis this year, according to the public health commissioner of Tennessee, is on the five-point program recommended by the State Department of Health in 1932. These five points include infancy, maternity, and tuberculosis morbidity and mortality rates, venereal disease, and dental hygiene. The program is being put on in sixty-four counties, through the cooperation of the State Departments of Institutions, Welfare Division, Public Health, Education; the Tennessee Tuberculosis Association, Meharry Medical College, Agricultural and Industrial State College, Fisk University, and other state-wide and local organizations and institutions.

Savannah, Tenn. Courier
April 12, 1933

National Negro Health Week From April 24 to May 1

National Negro Health week was observed in Hardin, McNairy and Wayne Counties with appropriate exercises and programs. The work in these three counties was supervised by Mabel McKay. She was assisted in the work by the teachers of the schools in the counties named.

Covington, Tenn. Leader
May 4, 1933

T. C. T. S. CELEBRATES BETTER HEALTH WEEK

The faculty, student body and patrons of the Tipton County Training School were greatly benefited last week during their celebration of "Negro National Health Week."

They had the opportunity of receiving information from doctors of both races in the city.

Monday morning Dr. H. F. Dickson spoke on "Health In General." Tues-

BETHLEHEM CENTER
WILL BE SCENE OF
RECEPTION
Nashville, Tenn.
April Twenty-third to
April Thirtieth to be
Observed By All

Negro Health Week will be observed in this city from April 23-30. The entire program of the week's activities will be conducted by the Board of Directors but the Nursing Staff of the Nashville Public Health Nursing Council is participating in these seven days of activity. They have extended invitations to the citizens of Nashville and the friends to good health, to look in upon the exhibit and the demonstration, which will be featured by a "Well Baby Conference."

One of the inspiring occasions of the week will be the reception in Bethlehem Center on Tuesday, April 25th from 2:00 to 4:30 P. M. Hundreds of people will come in during these two and half hours and not only witness the exhibit, but they will get an opportunity to see Dr. John Overton, the City Health Officer, who has promised to be on hand at the time.

While it is announced that there will be a reception and a tea, it will not be a social occasion, but a civic and patriotic movement to improve the health of the 42,000 Negroes living in Nashville proper. The nursing staff as announced by the Board of Directors consists of:

Mrs. Ivah W. Uffelman, General Director

Mrs. Edna M. Bond, Supervisor Colored Service

Miss Nancy Rice, Supervisor Tuberculosis Service

Miss Elizabeth Garrison, Educational Supervisor.

Miss Elizabeth Brown, Miss Hattie Cunningham, Miss Parthenia

Reid, Miss Donald Rice, Miss Naomi Richards, Mrs. Mary Roberts.

Students: Miss Johnnye Mitchell, Miss Frances Hill, Miss Alyce M. Johnson, Miss Lenora McCain.

STATE OF TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF
INSTITUTIONS WELFARE DIVISION

James H. Robinson, Supervisor State Negro Welfare

Negro Health Week to be observed while on Wednesday Negro dentists examined the mouths of the children in each of the 14 schools. On Thursday morning physicians made health

Negro Health Week is being observed in Nashville and Davidson County April 23 to 30, according to a statement from Dr. H. C. Floyd, chairman of the local Negro Health Week Committee. It is worked out with the cooperation of part of the State-wide Negro Health Week recently announced by Superintendent H. F. Srygley, Dr. John Overton, City Health Officer. An elaborate program for the occasion was announced from the office of Prof. James H. Robinson, Chief Medical Examiner and Supervisor State Negro Welfare, who is in charge of the secretarial details of the program.

On Saturday morning, April 22, hundreds of school children saw a health movie presented by Dr. M. J. Bent of Meharry and a comic furnished through the courtesy of Mr. W. D. Colmery, agency director; Milton Starr of the Bijou. A similar arrangement has been made for the following Saturday in order that all the school children of the city and county may have an opportunity to see these interesting pictures. A program has been worked out for Sunday morning, men of the medical profession addressed the congregations in the various churches of the Center and Mrs. Ivah W. Uffelman of the Public Health Nursing Council. On Tuesday, April 25, at two o'clock an exhibit Dental and Pharmaceutical Society and demonstration of a 'well-baby conference' were held at the Bethlehem Center followed by a reception and tea to which the public was invited. On Thursday evening a health movie was exhibited at the Center for the children of the school rooms and wrote letters to the program is a house-to-house

cleanup campaign directed from the Center. The territory selected extends from 10th to 20th avenue and from Jo Johnson to Church street. The workers have been organized by Mrs. E. W. Howlett representing the Mother's Club. A movement has been put on foot by Miss Mabel S. Brady of the Y. W. C. A. to conduct a clean-up campaign in other parts of the city. The Street Cleaning Department has been asked to haul away the rubbish gathered in the house-to-house clean-up. The colleges including Fisk, A. & L. State College and Meharry are conducting special programs. The work in the county is under the supervision of the county schools, W. C. Dodson, Supt.; Mrs. G. A. Cash supervisor, while the County Health Department, Dr. John J. Lentz, Health Officer, is intensifying its year-round program.

Among the other agencies taking part are the Davidson County Tuberculosis Association, American Red Cross, Davidson County Welfare Commission, Nashville Community Chest, Agora Club, Negro Board of Trade, Nashville Housewives' League, Federation of Women's Clubs, Tennessee Vocational School For Colored Girls, Vanderbilt Medical School and College, publishing houses and churches. **April 22, 1933**

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NEGRO HEALTH
WEEK TO OPEN

Five-Point Program Will Mark
Observance in Tennessee,
Beginning Sunday.

Nashville, April 22.—(Special.)—National Negro health week, founded nineteen years ago by Booker T. Washington, will be observed in Nashville and Tennessee during the eight-day period beginning Sunday, April 23. This announcement was made by James H. Robinson, supervisor of state Negro welfare, department of institutions, who is secretary of the state Negro health week

council, of which S. L. Smith of the Julius Rosenwald fund is chairman.

The program for the state, which will be carried into sixty-four counties, will be carried out under the auspices of the state department of institutions, Dr. E. W. Cocke, commissioner, and William C. Headrick, director welfare division. The state department of education, through the interest of Commissioner Walter D. Cocking; Assistant Commissioner James A. Roberts and State Rural Agent Dudley Tanner, is taking a leading part as is the department of public health, Dr. E. L. Bishop, commissioner, and Mrs. Arch Trawick acting for the department.

The state department of health has outlined a five-point program which it is expected will be carried out in every county touching or maternity, infancy, tuberculosis, venereal diseases and dental hygiene. Communities will conduct clean-up campaigns, register unregistered babies, inoculate children against disease and conduct physical and dental examinations. Moving picture shows will exhibit health films, special clinics will be conducted and physicians will lecture in the schools and churches in an effort to reduce the Negro death rate, and incidentally the death rate of the entire community. County supervisors of schools and training school principals will act as chairmen of the health week campaign upon assignment from the department of education in the rural districts and reports will be sent to the state Negro welfare office located at Fisk university.

Morristown, Tenn., Gazette
April 22, 1933

Colored Schools To Observe
Better Homes Week

The 19th annual observance of Negro Health Week and the second annual observance of the Better Homes movement will be duly celebrated in both the local colored schools, next week. A joint committee from both the Judson S. Hill grammar school and Morristown College has arranged a program for each day during the coming week.

Sunday morning Better Homes speakers will appear in each of the five colored churches of the city, to emphasize the necessity of all citizens observing this week.

Monday, A joint program will be held at the Judson S. Hill School. Local speakers will address the students in the school auditorium. Appropriate music will be rendered by the two schools.

Program for the remainder of the

week will be printed in Monday's paper.

April 24, 1933

Negroes Opening Health Week Here

State, County and City Plan Extensive Program—Physicians Are Cooperating

Negro Health Week will be observed in Nashville and Davidson County this week beginning today, according to Dr. H. C. Floyd, chairman of the local Negro health week committee. A part of the State-wide Negro Health Week recently announced, an extensive program for the occasion has been planned by the office of Prof. James H. Robinson, medical school and college, the publication of the department of institutions, who is in charge of the secretarial detail of the program.

Saturday morning hundreds of school children attended a health movie presented by Dr. M. J. Bent of Meharry and a comic furnished through the courtesy of Milton Starr of the Bijou. A similar arrangement has been made for next Saturday in order that all the school children of the city and county may have an opportunity to see these pictures.

This morning men of the medical profession will address the congregations in the various churches on vital health questions. Other churches will be addressed on the following Sunday. The Nashville Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical Society, with Dr. F. McClenton, president, and Dr. C. B. Steele and Dr. E. A. Maryland, members of the health week committee, is cooperating in working out the program. Monday the children will decorate schoolrooms and write letters to their parents about Health Week. Wednesday Negro dentists will examine the mouths of the children in each of the fourteen schools. Thursday morning physicians will make health talks to the children, and during the week various inoculations against disease will be given.

The school program has been worked out with the cooperation of Superintendent H. F. Srygley, Dr. John Overton, city health officer; Dr. A. B. Thatch, chief medical inspector; Dr. R. B. Jackson, chief medical examiner, and Miss Harriet Gordon, city school nurse. Thousands of pieces of literature will be distributed by school children during the week. The literature has been furnished by various insurance companies.

A program has planned Bethlehem Center under the supervision of Miss Anne M. Rodgers and Mrs. Ivah W. Uffleman of the Public Health Nursing Council. Tuesday at 2 o'clock an exhibit and demonstration of a "well baby conference" will be held, followed by a reception and tea to which the public is invited. Thursday evening a health movie will be exhibited at the center for the children of the neighborhood. A unique feature of the program will be a house-to-house clean-up campaign. The territory selected extends from Tenth to Twentieth Avenue and from Jo Johnston Avenue to Church Street. The workers have been organized by Mrs. E. W. Hewlett representing the Mothers' Club. A movement has

been started by Miss Mabel S. Brady of the Y. W. C. A. to conduct a clean-up campaign in other parts of the city. The Street Cleaning Department has been asked to haul away the rubbish gathered in the house-to-house clean-up.

The colleges, including Fisk, A. & I. State College, and Meharry, are conducting special programs. The work in the counties is under the supervision of W. C. Dodson, superintendent of schools, and Mrs. G. A. Cash, supervisor, cooperating with Dr. John J. Lentz, health officer.

Among the other agencies taking part are: the Davidson County Tuberculosis Association, American Red Cross, Davidson County Welfare Commission, Nashville Community Chest, Agora Club, Negro Board of Trade, Nashville Housewives' League, Federation of Women's Clubs, Tennessee Vocational School for Colored Girls, Vanderbilt Medical School and College, the publishing houses and the churches.

Fayetteville, Tenn. News

April 27, 1933

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The program for the State, which will be carried into sixty-four counties where 98 per cent of Tennessee's half million negroes live, will be carried out under the auspices of the State Department of Institutions, Dr. E. W. Cocke, commissioner, and Wm. C. Headrick, director of welfare division. The State Department of Education, through the interest of Commissioner Walter D. Cocking, Assistant Commissioner James A. Roberts and State Rural Agent, Dudley Tanner, is taking a leading part as is the Department of Public Health, Dr. E. L. Bishop, Commissioner and Mrs. Arch Trawick acting for the department. J. P. Kranz, executive secretary of Tennessee Tuberculosis Association realizing the negro's excessive death rate from tuberculosis has enlisted the interest of local Tuberculosis Associations over the State and the interest of the Committee on Child Health and Protection has been invited by S. L. Smith. Working with these groups are other state-wide organizations including the State Negro Medical Association, Fisk, A. & I. State College, Meharry and other colleges of the State.

NASHVILLE, TENN. BANNER

APR 28 1933

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The emphasis this year, according to the health commissioner of Tennessee, is on the five-point point program recommended by the State Department of Health in 1932. These five points include infancy, maternity, and tuberculosis morbidity and mortality rates, venereal disease, and dental hygiene. The program is being put on in sixty-four counties, through the cooperation of the State Departments of Institutions, Welfare Division, Public Health, Education; the Tennessee Tuberculosis Association, Meharry Medical College, Agricultural and Industrial State College, Fisk University, and other state-wide and local organizations and institutions.

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South

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK AND BETTER HOME MOVEMENT

PROVE BIG SUCCESS

In connection with the better Home Movement of America and the National Negro Health Week County Chairman Dr. W. J. Astrapp and Mrs. Mary Hyatt for

better Homes, Negro division and in every county touching on the maternity, infancy, tuberculosis, venereal diseases and dental hygiene. Communities will conduct clean-up campaigns, register unregistered babies, inoculate children against disease and conduct physical and dental examinations. Moving picture shows will exhibit health films, special clinics will be conducted and physicians will lecture in the schools and churches in an effort to reduce the negro death rate, and incidentally the death rate of the entire community.

The week ended with an impressive forum discussing at the McReynolds high school led by Mrs. A. Legg and Mrs. A. A. Cook, Jr., in which the students were much inspired and carried the wonderful message home. Reporter.

Covington, Tenn. Leader

April 27, 1933

State To Sponsor

Negro Health Week

National negro health week, founded 19 years ago by Booker T. Washington, is being observed in Nashville and Tennessee during the eight day period beginning Sunday, April 23. This announcement was made by James H. Robinson, supervisor State Negro Welfare, Department of Institutions, who is secretary of the State Negro Health Week Council of which S. L. Smith of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, is chairman.

The program for the state, which will be carried into 64 counties where 98 per cent of Tennessee's half million negroes live, will be carried out under the auspices of the State Department of Institutions, Dr. E. W. Cocke, Commissioner and Wm. C. Headrick, Director Welfare Division. The State Department of Education, through the interest of Commissioner Walter D. Cocking, Assistant Commissioner James A. Roberts and State Rural Agent Dudley Tanner is taking a leading part as is the Department of Public Health, Dr. E. L. Bishop, Commissioner and Mrs. Arch Trawick acting for the department.

The State Department of Health has outlined a five-point program which it is expected will be carried out

Health Week - 1933

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK SET FOR APRIL 2 THRU 9

Austin, Texas.—The 19th annual Negro Health Week April 2-9, 1933, being observed in Texas in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service and the National Negro Health Week committee is announced by the Texas Tuberculosis Association.

The objective for the year 1933: "Health First, Move than ever before, Carry On!" grips our attention at once and in these days of economic distress calls us back to give attention to health first of all. All communities are urged to organize early for a most complete and effective observance of the Health Week and to plan for continuous community health service through the year.

The special days to be observed are: Sunday, April 2, Mobilization Day; Monday, April 3, General Clean-up Day; Tuesday, April 4, Community Sanitation Day; Wednesday, April 5, Home Health Day; Thursday, April 6, School Health Day; Friday, April 7, Adult Health Day; Saturday, April 8, Special Campaign Day; Sunday, April 9, Report and Follow-up Day.

Programs and other information of the Health Week may be secured by writing the Texas Tuberculosis Association, 700 Brazos street, Austin, Texas, or National Negro Health Week Committee, 16 Seventh street, S. W., Washington, D. C.

Texas is doing an outstanding piece of health education work among Negroes during the Health Week and through the year. The National Negro Health Week Committee in recognition of this service awarded to Texas during 1932, thirty-three out of a total of 80 major awards given to 3 Southern states, Alabama, Arkansas and Texas.

In a recent interview with F. Rivers Barnwell, Negro Health Service, Texas Tuberculosis Association, he states that he is very much pleased with the fine cooperation being given by Negro leaders in community health projects; that the race is becoming more health conscious and that improvement is noted in health conditions both in rural and urban communities. It is expected, said Barnwell, that more than a thousand Negro communities in Texas will observe the Health Week this year and bring

many more awards for excellent health service.

Three Texas state prizes in the form of loving cups are being offered by the Texas Tuberculosis Association to cities, towns and rural communities sending in the best tabular and narrative report of the Health Week observance and which will show definite plans for a year-round community health program and how will be executed by proper committee assignments. These prizes will be donated by the Texas International Commission.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS

FEB 21 1933

CO-OPERATING with the United States Public Health Service and other civic agencies, the Texas Tuberculosis Association will sponsor the nineteenth annual Negro Health Week throughout the State, April 2-9. F. Rivers Barnwell,

OBSERVING NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

lecturer for the Association, will direct the campaign. The objective is to arouse the communities to health and sanitation problems generally, with particular emphasis upon the tuberculosis menace. The interest thus created is expected to keep the good work going throughout the year, under organizations to be set up or already existent.

Texas communities responded to last year's effort so well that they received 33 of the 80 major awards granted in three Southern States for progress in health work among the negro population. More than a thousand negro communities in Texas are expected to take part in this year's campaign. Besides the National and State prizes for the best showing, the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, with headquarters in Atlanta, is offering silver trophies to the three Texas cities scoring highest in the competition. Those awards are worth working for, but the more valuable prizes are individual and community health. Incidentally, this year's observance should remind the legislators at Austin that Texas makes no institutional provision for the care of negro tuberculars.

Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS

MAR 21 1933

THOUGH DEVOTED to various phases of public sanitation and preventive medicine, the annual Negro Health Week observance is concerned mainly with checking the ravages of tuberculosis. Being a "white man's disease," that

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK OBSERVANCE

malady takes a heavy life-toll among the negro population, who have not developed resistance to it through many generations. Notwithstanding that well-known biological law, Texas as a State has not provided for the care of indigent negro tuberculars. The civic obligation to provide remedial and preventive measures is indeed compelling.

However, the educational campaign which the Texas Tuberculosis Association is sponsoring is intended mainly to persuade negroes to do for themselves. To stimulate such work this year, the Association—working with the Texas Commission on Interracial Co-operation—is offering silver cups to the three communities attaining the highest scores. If the accomplishments of past seasons be taken as a criterion, competition for the honors will be keen. Moreover, all the participating communities will improve local health conditions and save citizens' lives.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS

APR 5 1933

SINCE Booker T. Washington initiated Negro Health Week 18 years ago, the movement has spread throughout the South and has received support from numerous official and volunteer agencies. However, it always has depended,

OBSERVING NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

for its effectiveness, mainly upon the co-operation of the people it is intended to help. Such co-operation regularly is given by negro communities in Texas, particularly San Antonio. For example, last year this State took 33 of the 80 awards which the Commission on Interracial Co-operation annually offers for unusual records in negro health work. This week's observance is being marked by a spirited, thorough clean-up campaign, parades and pageants, school and pre-school-age clinics, and health programs in the churches.

Such educational work undoubtedly has raised health standards among the negro population—and all the community has profited thereby. Certainly people who have shown so commendable a spirit of self-help year after year deserve a little co-operation from community and State. Again the citizens must be reminded that Texas makes no provision for State care of negro tuberculosis sufferers.

Marshall, Tex

MAR 30 1933

MARSHALL is about to put its house in order for the summer. Clean-up Week will be observed throughout next week. City authorities have requested citizens to clean their premises. Trash, cans and other undesirable material will be hauled off by the city the following week. This will afford residents an entire week in which to gather the material and place it where the city trucks can pick it up.

Negro residents of the city are preparing for an active campaign at the same time, in observance of Negro Health Week. Hundreds of pupils in the schools are to be vaccinated against diphtheria.

These two movements, while sponsored by entirely different agencies, are somewhat inter-related.

In this connection, health authorities have explained that one of the most important phases of Clean-up Week is the removal of empty cans. Spring showers are depositing water in the upturned cans, affording an ideal place for the breeding of mosquitoes. Later in the year a mosquito eradication campaign usually is conducted here. Marshall has made an enviable record in these annual campaigns. The success of this year's campaign can be assured, to some extent, by the removal of empty cans during Clean-up Week.

BRYAN, TEX.
EAGLE

The interest that has been taken in this work by the rank and file of the negroes is a most encouraging feature. Meetings have been well attended and on several occasions the number of men, women and children who have requested vaccination or other preventive treatment has been many times the number expected by those in charge of the work.

Brazos county is unique among the 254 counties of Texas in that it is the only county in the state employing a full time negro health nurse. That this expense is justified is shown by the interest the negroes of the county have taken in this campaign and the relatively high health and sanitation standards which they have sought and, in many instances, achieved and maintain.

This work of raising the standards of living among the negroes of the county is one that should have general support. The white population might go to great lengths along this line and their effort be completely nullified if similar work were not done among the negroes. And this is a work in which every resident, especially those who have contacts with and are known to negroes, should take some part. Suggestions may be made and encouragement given, to the end that the individual negro resident do everything possible to make his living conditions as sanitary and as healthful as possible.

APR 3 - 1933

Negro Health Work

By proclamation of Mayor Forrest Jones, issued in cooperation with executives of other cities of the state and with the United States Public Health Service, this week has been set aside as Negro Health Week, in an effort to further stimulate interest in bringing about a higher standard of living among the negroes of this city and county.

The negro population of Bryan and Brazos county is comparatively large and it is of major importance, not only to the members of this race who reside here but also to the white population, that the highest possible standards of health be sought.

During the past two or three weeks the work among the negroes has been speeded up. Many meetings have been held at negro schools and other centers. Addresses on health and sanitation have been made by negro physicians and social workers and scores have been given treatments tending to make them immune to certain diseases that formerly have taken a heavy toll among negro populations.

Health Week-1933

Virginia.

National Negro Health Week

THE 19th annual observance of National Negro Health Week begins Sunday, April 2. It has for its dynamic slogan this year, "Health first—more than ever before, carry on!" Initiated by late Booker T. Washington, the movement has been carried forward by physicians, nurses, teachers, public welfare workers and laymen, with the assistance of the United States Public Health Service.

There are eight days—from Sunday to Sunday—designated in order as mobilization, home health, community sanitation, school health, adults health, campaign, general clean-up, report and follow-up days. With this form of program it is proposed to wage on many fronts a united battle against unhygienic living and poor health.

National Negro Health Week is not so significant for what is accomplished during the observance as for what it stands for. The observance in itself is merely a public expression of great silent forces that are working 52 weeks during the year and that have accomplished almost wonders in decreasing the death rate among Negroes from most of the common diseases known to mankind. The most significant reduction has been in the death rate from tuberculosis, which at one time was enormously high. Since 1913 the Negro death rate from tuberculosis has decreased 44.7 per cent. The death rate from all causes combined decreased 17.3 per cent, which, as compared with the decrease for the white race of 31.6 is pretty good for us, considering our much lower economic status and consequent poorer opportunity to build up resistance and to escape the preventable diseases. Given a chance to further improve our economic status, to carry on this campaign of education against disease and disability it is reasonable to predict that the day is not far distant when

tuberculosis will be as much under control as yellow fever, typhoid and other communicable diseases.

The old fiction that the Negro is inherently more susceptible to tuberculosis than other races is giving place to a more enlightened attitude upon the part of public health officials and high medical authorities. A bulletin issued recently by one of the largest life insurance companies in America carries the following statement on the subject:

"The fact that the death rate from tuberculosis runs about three times as high among Negroes as among whites has caused much discussion of the former's susceptibility to this disease. There is grave question as to whether, inherently, the Negro is more apt than the white to contract tuberculosis. In his native habitat, Africa, the disease was only slightly prevalent. One prominent authority takes the position that one race, when first meeting tuberculosis, is as vulnerable as another; and that when the African Negro was brought to America he moved into 'tuberculosis surroundings,' that he soon became infected and that the disease runs a more acute and fatal course with him than with the white man. It is probable that the higher death rate among Negroes from tuberculosis is due, more than anything else, to ignorance, poverty and lack of medical treatment."

Although our death rate now from tuberculosis is entirely too high, the fact that it is being sharply and progressively reduced is cause for satisfaction. There are other insidious diseases among us, especially the degenerative diseases of the heart and kidneys, and the social diseases, which are holding their own if not increasing, and it is these diseases, as well as tuberculosis, that the great movement crystallizing in the National Negro Health Week addresses itself.

It is also worthy of mention that the National Negro Business League is sponsoring simultaneously with Negro Health Week the observance of the birthday of the late Dr. Washington, which occurs on April 5th. Fundamental to all progress is health. Booker T. Wash-

ington pioneered in teaching this doctrine.

Drake Branch, Va. Gazette
Thursday, March 23, 1933

National Negro Health Week

In order that we contribute our bit to the nation-wide movement for the betterment of the health, growth and development of that group of people which constitutes one tenth of the nation's population, we are observing during the week of April 2nd to 9th, National Negro Health Week throughout Charlotte County.

With a nucleus of a committee composed of representatives from the various sections of the county, a definite program has been outlined, with headliners as follows:

(1) We are urging that as many churches as have services on the 4th Sunday in March and the first Sunday in April, will make that service a health service with a Health Ser-

mon as a feature. As suggestions to ministers, we are offering the following texts:

(a) John 3:2—Beloved, I wish above all things that thou mayest prosper and be in health, even as thy soul prospereth.

(b) Isaiah 58:8—Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily; etc.

(c) Jeremiah 8:22—Is there no balm in Gilead; is there no physician there? Why then is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered?

Tuesday, April 4th—COMMUNITY SANITATION DAY

Destroy breeding places of flies and mosquitoes. Protect wells and springs from probable sources of contamination. Improve lanes leading into your property.

(3) Wednesday, April 5th—School Health Day

Special cleaning of the premises

—yards cleaned, windows washed, floors scrubbed or oiled, some form of disinfectant sprinkled into the corners.

In the afternoon a special arranged health program to be given, sponsored by the entire student body.

(4) Friday, April 7th—HEALTH ACCOMPLISHMENT DAY

Children report to teachers just what has been done at home and abroad during the week and the part they themselves have played to make National Negro Health Week a success.

Organization of Health Clubs for the little ones, and the initiation of the Health Honor Roll.

5. Saturday, April 8th—GENERAL CLEAN-UP DAY

Complete all cleaning of buildings, homes and premises.

Prepare and get in readiness to attend the mammoth health meeting in the Moses Auditorium on Sunday April 9th, 3 P. M.

The need of such a program is obvious. If we are to reduce

American death rate and to increase its health index, we must reduce the death rate of that group which constitutes so large a portion of it.

population. We are urging the cooperation of all agencies and institutions—health, social, educational, economic and religious—are invited to participate.

DR. T. R. LOVELACE, Chairman
MRS. Z. W. JEFFRESS, Secretary

CONGREGATIONS TO HEAR DOCTORS SUNDAY MORNING

Wednesday Set Aside For Booker Washington Memorial

(Editorial, page 6)

National Negro Health Week will be ushered in this community with the members of the Norfolk-Portsmouth Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association making speeches in most of the churches of the Twin Cities, followed by visits during the week to the several schools. Health Week begins Sunday and continues to April 9.

Several of the schools are also going to have special projects during the week, and the Intermediate High School will continue its clean-up campaign. Schools all over the country will also join in the observance.

The week was first started by Booker T. Washington 19 years ago; now it is carried on jointly by Tuskegee Institute, several welfare groups, and under the direct auspices of the United States Public Health Service. Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, Washington, D. C., being in charge.

Booker T.'s Day

Wednesday, April 5, has also been set aside as a special memorial day for Dr. Washington, and both the National Negro Business League and the Health movement will remember the late nationally known leader on the day.

Locally, the financial campaigns for the Community Hospital and the proposed Victory Memorial Tuberculosis Hospital will also be pressed on, in order that those wishing to celebrate health week in a financial way, may do so, and at the same time help the two very worthy institutions.

With "Health First — More than ever before, carry on," as the slogan of the week, the following persons of the medical profession will speak to the local churches Sunday:

First Baptist, Bute St.	F. W. James
St. John's	Edward Murray
Second Calvary	J. T. Givens
First Calvary	A. J. Strong
Grace Episcopal	W. P. Collette
Jerusalem Baptist	D. W. Byrd
Queen Street Baptist	I. K. Givens
Shiloh Baptist	J. D. Jackson
Mt. Olivet	J. A. Byars
First Bapt., Lambert's Point	E. D. Burke
Mt. Pleasant	U. S. G. Jones
Metropolitan	J. L. Sapp
United Presbyterian	C. R. S. Collins
St. Paul C. M. E.	F. A. Trigg
Bank Street	G. H. Francis
Mt. Zion, Berkley	A. B. Green, Sr.
Central Baptist	C. E. Sumner
St. James	A. B. Green, Jr.
Garrett Community	J. Q. A. Webb
First Baptist, Berkley	C. R. Ballard
Logan Park	S. R. Wilson
Holy Temple	A. H. Buck
St. Thomas, Berkley	F. S. Coppage
Mark's Memorial	W. P. Coleman
First Church of Christ Holiness	A. C. Fentress
Bethlehem Baptist	A. J. Wells

Sunday, April 2, is set aside as "Mobilization Day," for kick-off meetings, including sermons. On that day the Health Week Committee hopes that ways to reduce the high infant mortality through mother and infant welfare work will be stressed.

Monday is "Home Health Day"; Tuesday is "Community Sanitation Day," for the destruction of the breeding places of flies and mosquitoes, the cleaning of ill-kept yards and places in the city, and for the screening of home, markets, and bakeries. Wednesday is devoted for health programs in the schools, and also for memorials to Dr. Washington, originator of the health week.

Thursday, April 6, is "Adults' Health Day"; Friday is for special campaigns, to focus the attention of the community on some special local health project; Saturday is general clean-up Day, on which all loose ends may be drawn together and steps taken to bring together whatever may have been undone on the previous days. Sunday, April 18, is "Report and Follow-Up Day."